# The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.--FIRST SECTION--EIGHT PAGES. NO. 15.


## MIDDLE EUROPE IN BLIZZARD'S GRASP

### Heavy Snow Stalls Trains and Street Car Travel Has Been Entirely Suspended.

### PARK AT POTSDAM LOSES MANY OF FINEST TREES

Firs Planted by Frederick the Great Uprooted--Shovels Only Means to Dig Out the Snowcovered Trains.

BERLIN, April 20.—The gale of Sunday wrought such havoc on the grounds at Potsdam that a full report of the subject has been telegraphed to Emperor William. Many splendid trees dating from the time of Frederick the Great were uprooted. The imperial wild pank was also seriously damaged.

The thirty-six hours snow storm over middle Europe ceased today at daylight. The snow is two inches deep in Berlin, increasing to a yard deep in the Sparz highlands. Snow lies deep in East Prussia and Poland, where the wires are down and trains are delayed. The temperature in most parts of Germany is barely at freezing point, so that the damage to the fruit crops may not be so serious as at first supposed.

The snow is melting rapidly and the streams are already flooding.

The government has issued notices that telegraphic communication with Russia is interrupted and that the lines communicating with Pomerania, Silesia and eastward of Berlin are also down.

The snow lies from eighteen inches to three feet in the Polish plains. At noon no trains had arrived at Posen for 12 hours. Trains are snowed in on the lines all over Silesia and the province of Posen. The railroad administration has no snow plows as such snows as this are extremely rare. Hence shovels are expected to dig out the drift covered trains and carry food to the belated passengers. Telegrams from many cities read alike. Street cars are immovable. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and the trains are either not venturing to leave the terminals, or are stalled in the country, or are arriving at their destinations after great difficulty and hours delay with their passengers wet and cold and hungry. Minor accidents have been numerous. The turret over the paradise door of the Magdeburg cathedral was blown down.

Forty large trees in the Thiergarden here were blown down. Half of the roof of the opera house has been blown off, and workmen at the risk of their lives sought to repair so as to prevent damage to the richly decorated interior, but they were unable to continue at work. The snow however did little damage to the interior.

Falling chimneys and tiles made the thoroughfare perilous last night. Twenty-one injured persons were taken to the hospital. Count Von Ballestrem, president of the Reichstag, who is on his way to attend the opening of parliament tomorrow is snowed in between here and Silesia.

Among the fine trees planted by Frederick the Great, which were uprooted in the park at Potsdam was the largest of all the fir trees.

Some shipping disasters are reported from the Baltic and the North Sea. The German schooner Sport was stranded near Dantzic and the Danish cutter Irene was wrecked off Swinemunde. The crews of both vessels were saved.

## O'HARA NOW IN PRISON

### Get Rich Quick Man, Formerly of Racine, Sentenced for Eighteen Months.

Racine people who invested thousands of dollars in the get rich quick turf associations of W. W. O'Hara, of Cincinnati, and lost their money, will be interested to learn that O'Hara, who was convicted on charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was sentenced to thirteen months in the Ohio penitentiary. O'Hara was released, however, on an appeal bond of $6,000.

O'Hara was formerly traveling salesman for a well known Racine house. Then he branched out in the turf association business. Being known to large numbers here it was an easy matter for him to prevail upon the clerks and others to invest. When the crash came possibly $50,000 of Racine money went down. O'Hara conducted an enormous business, lived like a prince, driving fast horses and made $300,000 out of the business.

## STEAMER SARANAC NEARLY FOUNDERS

### Strikes Hidden Obstacle Off North Point—Craft Almost Divides in Half-Damage $20,000.

One of the worst marine disasters in the history of Lake Michigan was narrowly averted off Racine North Point during the storm last week. The large and powerful steamer Saranac of the Lehigh Valley line, was steaming along under full power, when suddenly the hull struck some obstruction; inless than a minute after the boat quivered again as the hidden part was crashed into a second time.

Immediately the boat was hauled into the wind and it was found that the hull was badly damaged and naval architects state it was a miracle that the vessel and all hands did not sink to the bottom. Not until the steamer was placed in dry dock at Chicago yesterday was the full extent of the damage known, and the only wonder is that the hull did not break in two parts.

A survey showed twenty of her frames and stanchions broken, three immense deck beams shattered and bolts and rivets started in all portions of the ship. So near the boat came to dividing that for seventy feet along her deck the heavy steel plates are bent and twisted.

Forty large plates will have to be replaced on hull and deck. Repairs will take several weeks and cost $20,000. When the boat first struck her nonunion firemen deserted the stokehold, but were driven below decks again by the engineers. Temporary desertion of their posts, however, caused a drop in the steam pressure, which was perilous for the ship's safety. The boat was hardly able to get her head into the sea and in going about was boarded by immense waves, which swept everything movable from the decks and wrecked the after cabins. Captain Potter beat his damaged boat back to Milwaukee and cleared for Chicago later.

What obstruction the vessel struck is not known. Government officials will make an investigation.

## ARCHITECT CHANDLER ESCAPES FIERY DEATH

### Leaps From Third Story Window of Grand Rapids Hotel—Loses Baggage But is Uninjured.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., April 20.—The Dixon hotel was gutted by fire early today. The fire started from the furnace. Joseph Whitney, a lumberman, Architect Chandler of Racine, George N. Wood and others escaped by jumping from the third story windows. Whitney was slightly injured. The loss is heavy. Many guests lost all their baggage.

Mrs. Chandler received a telegram this morning from her husband in which he said that he leaped out of the window of the hotel and escaped without injury; that a letter would follow with full particulars. It is supposed that Mr. Chandler lost all of his baggage. Mr. Chandler left here last Saturday for Grand Rapids where he is making plans for buildings.

## OBITUARY.

**Dumphy.**

Oscar J. Dumphy died at the St. Mary's hospital April 19, after a brief illness, aged 26 years. Deceased was a well known young man and had a great many friends. He was a trusted employe of the Mitchell-Lewis Wagon company. A father, mother, two brothers and one sister survive to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from his home No. 1417 Chestnut street and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

**Hess.**

Lewis A. Hess, aged 61, died at Spring Valley, Pierce county, Wis., last Thursday. Deceased was a former resident of Racine, enlisting in Co. D, 26th Wis. Vol. Inf. from this city. He was wounded three times at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1867 he took up his residence in Spring Valley. Three brothers survive him, Phillip J. and Fred of this city, and William S., of Mt. Pleasant.

**Wilson**

Mrs. Armida O. Wilson, beloved wife of James I. Wilson, died Sunday afternoon at her home 933 Milwaukee avenue of pneumonia, aged 36 years. Deceased was formerly a resident of Evanston, Ill., and was a woman much beloved by a large circle of friends. A husband and nine children survive. The funeral will take place from the house at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

**Nelson.**

Elsie Nelson, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Jackson Nelson, died this morning at 8:30, aged 14 months. Funeral from the house, 1221 Schiller street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## NIGHT WATCHMAN SHOOTS ITALIAN

### Paul Haas Wounds Charles Acor, a Lumber Thief, After Desperate Struggle Occurs.

### DID NOT USE REVOLVER UNTIL COMPELLED TO

Attacked by Three Men, He Scared Two Away With Blank Shot--Third One a Tough Customer--Wounded Man Will Recover.

Charles Acor, an Italian laborer, 22 years old, with head battered and bullet wounds through the fingers of his right hand and biceps of the arm, occupied a cell at the county jail yesterday and last evening on account of the painful condition of his injuries was removed to the St. Mary's hospital. Paul Haas, watchman at the Fish Bros. Wagon company, shot the man, in order to save himself from being pounded by Acor and two companions.

Watchman Haas was making the rounds of the north lumber yard of the wagon company about 10 o'clock Saturday night, when he discovered three Italians stealing lumber. He placed the thieves under arrest and started out of the yards for the purpose of handing them over to officers of the law.

For a short distance the Italians quietly walked with him. Suddenly when a dark spot was reached one of the men, believed to be Acor, suddenly struck Haas a powerful blow on the forehead and the others commenced to take a crack at him.

Haas pulled his revolver and used it for a club, striking the men as best he could. He realized that the three were too much for him and that they would soon beat him into insensibility and perhaps kill him. To frighten them he fired a blank shot into the ground. Two of the men took to their heels and run, but the third one, which proved to be Acor, remained and fought like a tiger.

Several times the watchman warned him to stop, but he continued and then Haas fired to kill, discharged his gun three times point blank at his assailant, who fell to the ground. Then he arose, staggered and fell, got up and fell again. Haas hurried to the engine rooms of the factory and related to the night men what had happened and the police office was notified.

Policeman Bert George was detailed on the case. With Watchman Haas and others the lumber yards were searched for the wounded Italian, the belief prevailing that he was badly hurt or dead. Only the hat of the man was found.

The officer made a thorough search of the different shanties along the Chicago & Northwestern railway, but failed to locate the Italian wanted. The hat was a good clue and it was not long before Officer George found a son of Italy who believed he recognized the hat as that of his brother, who boarded at No. 1410 Albert street.

That house was visited and Acor was found, covered with blood from wounds on his head, shot through the hand and arm and in pretty bad way.

He was immediately taken to the office of Dr. Pope who dressed the injuries and he was then placed in jail, where he remained until last evening. Dr. Pope believed that the man should be taken to a hospital and was a little put out when he learned that another physician had been called. Before being taken to the hospital Acor's friends put up a bond for his appearance in court.

When Watchman Haas was seen by a representative of the Journal he told his story, as above related, adding that he fought for a long time before he was compelled to shoot. Had he not believed that his life was in danger he would not have used the gun.

Acor was seen at the jail. He was unable to talk English plainly. He said that he had been in the city two years and was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railway; admitted that he was stealing lumber, but that he was alone and then he said his companions were not stealing and he further said that he did not show fight and that the watchman had shot him without a blow being struck.

Haas, the watchman, has been with the Fish Bros. people for nine years, made a good and faithful watchman and never had trouble with any person before, and those who know him, believe that he acted in self-defense and was justified in shooting. Haas has had much experience in his life, having traveled all over the world.

The two men who were with Acor have not been apprehended, and it is doubtful if they can be located, for the reason that in years gone by the officers have experienced great trouble in landing sons of Italy when a crime was committed.

There was fear that blood poisoning would set in from the wounds on Acor's arm, but it is now thought it can be prevented.

This afternoon a warrant was issued in the Municipal court charging the Italian with petit larceny. On account of his condition the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

## POSITIONS SHIFT ON PRIMARY BILL

### Assembly Opposes Referendum--New Measure Improbable.

The State Platform is Not Being Fought in Senate--Kreutzer Stands by Record--What Party Organs Say.

Milwaukee Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—By agreeing to pass an amended primary election bill the assembly conferees agree to repudiate the Republican state platform, which distinctly demands that the direct vote shall be applied to all offices. The stalwart senate and the senate conferees have voted to pass the bill endorsed by Governor La Follette and passed by the assembly just as it was drawn, and in accordance with the party platform, merely adding a clause amplifying the principle of the direct vote or primary, providing that the people shall vote on certain parts of the bill, believing that the Republican platform was passed during a period of excitement and intense factional feeling, and that the convention did not express the sentiment of a majority of the party or people. The convention system of nominations is denounced by the primary election reformers as unfair and productive of various evils, including boodling, machine manipulation, etc., therefore it is considered rather remarkable that the friends of primary election should hesitate to allow the "dear people" to say, direct, what they want.

The assembly committee is composed of three leading primary election reformers in that branch of the legislature, all men reputed to be in complete harmony with the governor, consequently their proposition to ignore the demands of the party platform is considered as coming from the highest administration authority—the governor.

The assembly conferees made the following written proposition to the senate conferees, which the latter promptly refused to accept:

"The assembly committee of conference on bill 97 A proposes to the senate committee that said bill be so amended as to provide for nominations by direct vote of candidates for the offices of state senators and members of assembly and county and city officers; convention to be held for the adoption of party platforms and nominations of elective state officers and of congressmen; the delegates to such conventions to be elected at the primary provided for in the bill."

STALWARTS POINT TO PLATFORM.

The stalwarts are now calling attention to the platform pledge. A few days ago it was the administration that held this plank up to the stalwarts and asked if they had the nerve to ignore it:

"We therefore demand that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment, and that all candidates for state, legislative, congressional, and county offices be nominated at a primary election on the same day, by direct vote, under the Australian ballot."

Both houses of the legislature have passed a bill providing for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote, and for the abolishment of caucuses and conventions, in conformity with the demand in the platform. The legislature has made a record in this respect that cannot be denied, and the only dispute that now exists is between the administration and the stalwarts on the question of the referendum. The administration through its representatives in the house, refuses to let the people heretofore so much prated about, have anything to say, while the stalwarts, who have been accused of trying to prevent the same people from speaking directly on the question of who shall be candidates for office, suddenly appear upon the scene using the thunder that their opponents have used for several years. The stalwarts demand the referendum, especially upon the question of direct nominations for the legislature. The half-breeds say that the people have spoken through a convention although the half-breeds insist that a convention is not calculated to properly represent the wishes of the people or the party. It is a most remarkable situation, and one that would be humorous were it not so ridiculously inconsistent.

KREUTZER STANDS BY RECORD.

Senator Kreutzer, who introduced a bill in the senate providing for direct nomination of members of the legislature without adding the referendum, and who was said to be having a rough time of it among his constituents at Wausau, has just returned from Mississippi, where he went immediately after the vacation of the legislature began, and most emphatically denies that he has met any of his constituents who have taken him to task for his votes or conduct relating to the proposed reform. In the first place, he says, he has not been at home, and, in the second place, none of his constituents happened to be in Mississippi or Arkansas, where he spent his vacation.

Kreutzer's bill offered the administration just what it wanted, the direct nomination of candidates for the legislature and the friends of the administration failed to grasp the opportunity that presented itself by voting for his amendment. Now they are holding him up to public scorn and ridicule, and telling the world fantastic stories of his disagreeable and embarrassing meetings with his constituents at home.

Kreutzer has been invited by F. T. Tucker, chairman, and J. H. Brooks, secretary of the Clark county Republican committee, to appear before a public meeting and explain his vote on the primary bill, the promise being given that he shall have a courteous hearing, and that there will be no expense to him.

It is probable, however, that Kreutzer will be satisfied with the printed record of the proceedings the day that the primary bill came up for consideration in the senate. This is being sent to all voters in his district, and he will no doubt be willing for them to judge for themselves from the official record whether he kept his pledges, if pledges he made.

EACH SIDE CHARGES DISHONESTY.

Each side to the primary election controversy, represented by its chief organ, is now accusing the other of dishonesty, and admitting openly to the people who are not interested in the selfish game of politics that it is simply a question of which machine shall be in control.

The Sentinel representing the anti-La Follette sentiment, says:

"The action of the assembly conferees will not surprise those who all along have known there was neither honesty of purpose nor a desire to subserve public interests or to elevate the character of public officials at the bottom of this movement. But the citizens who have taken them at their word are in a position now to see clearly into the motives of the men who have made such extravagant pretensions upon so small a foundation."

The Free Press, the organ of Governor La Follette, says:

"A more complete exhibition of the dishonesty of purpose of the senate stalwart faction could not have been furnished. The friends of the primary election are not only not contending for any particular bill, but have offered to put the power into the hands of the narrow stalwart majority of the senate to make any kind of bill they choose, if it includes members of the legislature, and is made operative without the parade of submitting it to a vote of the people."

Nothing that could be printed would furnish better proof of the actual condition of affairs than the above excerpts taken from the organs of both factions of current date.

## C. E. RALLY NEXT THURSDAY

**Racine and Kenosha County Delegates to Gather at Presbyterion Church.**

A Christian Endeavor rally of the southeastern district of Wisconsin, embracing the territory of Racine and Kenosha counties, will be held in the Presbyterian chapel in this city next Thursday evening. Visiting delegates to the number of thirty are expected. The district comprises the C. E. societies of the First Baptist church, First Presbyterian church, Congregational church, Welsh Presbyterian and Welsh Congregational churches of Racine, and of the First Baptist and Congregational churches of Kenosha and of the Congregational church of Burlington, Congregational church of Union Grove and of the Presbyterian churches of Rochester, Somers, Trevor and of the Union Presbyterian church of Paris and Bristol, representing an aggregate of 400 members. Theodore Johnson, president of the local Baptist church C. E. society will probably call the meeting to order. W. H. Moore, president of the district, and other district officers, are expected to be present. The Racine C. E. union, composed of all the local societies, which has been dormant for over a year, will probably be reorganized on thos occasion.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**Clemenson—Randolph.**

Miss Pira Clemenson and R. T. Randolph were united in marriage Saturday, April 18th, at Waukegan. The bride has been a resident of Racine all her life and the groom is employed by the Telephone company. Both are highly esteemed by their many friends who wish them all possible success in their future life. A reception was held this afternoon at the home of her sister, 1113 West street.

## LITTLE WOLF TELEPHONE CO. SOLD AT RECEIVER'S SALE

FOND DU LAC, April 20.—The Little Wolf Telephone company was sold at receiver's sale today to Leander Choate, of Oshkosh, for $65,000. The company has an exchange in this city of 800 telephones and 450 miles to all lines. The purchase price covers the bonded indebtedness, the stockholders getting nothing.

## DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL

### President Komp of Kenosha State Bank to Settle Liabilities Dollar for Dollar.

### BLAZE AT POWDER MILL; 100 MEN OUT OF WORK

Laflin and Rand Will Lose $10,000 to $15,000--Robber Ransacks House After Shutting Two Men in Room at Pistol's Point.

KENOSHA, April 16.—New hope was given to the depositors of the defunct Kenosha State bank yesterday afternoon when the attorneys for President Frank S. Komp sent to Kenosha a proposition to the depositors and their attorneys offering to take the bank out of the hands of the receiver and settle all liabilities in full.

The assurance that all creditors will be paid is made by the filing of a surety bond issued by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland. This offer is made in the way of an order prepared for Judge Belden in the appeal of the receivership fight and the order provides that the case shall be appealed to the supreme court and that Mr. Komp be given a chance to pay off all the creditors pending the appeal of the decision of the lower court.

It was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Komp as soon as the bond had been properly executed. The bond is for $20,000, which will cover the liabilities of the institution.

BURGLAR DISPLAYS NERVE.

A new record in criminal annals in Kenosha was established last night when a masked robber held the members of the family of S. K. Newberry and Fred Trampisch in one room of the house while he ransacked the other rooms.

He was found by the two men in the kitchen examining the contents of clothes he had taken from the different rooms. They asked him his business, and in reply he drew a revolver from his pocket and ordered the men to back out of the room and go to the bedroom and lock their doors. The men obeyed without a word and the looting continued until the front windows of the house were opened and the screams of the inmates drew neighbors to the scene.

In the meantime the robber had put out the light and fled.

BLAZE AT POWDER MILL.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the pulverizing mill of the Laflin & Rand powder plant in the town of Pleasant Prairie, west of this city, and the entire mill was destroyed, entailing a loss of from $10,000 to $15,000, and throwing more than 100 men out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The mill was running at the time the fire was discovered, but the men had all gone home to supper, and for this reason the fire got a start and went beyond control. The building was filled with charcoal being ground for the powder. The men worked like heroes to prevent the flames being communicated to the big storehouse in which thousands of tons of powder had been stored. They succeeded, but several men were severely burned.

SECURE RIGHT OF WAY.

The proposed Waukegan and North Shore Railway company, which is to be built along the flats east of the Northwestern road during the coming summer, will have no trouble in securing right of way in Kenosha, as it is announced on good authority that it is working in connection with the Kenosha Electric Railway company and the tracks of the local company will be open to the use of the new company as soon as the road to the southward is built.

## LOVE FOR GIRL CAUSES FIGHT WITH PITCHFORKS

According to reports which reached the city last night Charles Benson and Hans. Larson, two farm hands, living eight miles northwest of here, were smitten on the same girl. Saturday night Benson took the girl to a party and Larson was jealous. Yesterday morning he commenced to abuse Benson who became enraged, grabbed a pitchfork and jabbed him on the leg. Larson also grabbed another fork and prodded Benson on the arm and thigh. The two men were about to fight to a finish when they were parted. While the wounds are painful they are not dangerous.

## HOLLAND REFUSES AID

THE HAGUE, April 20.—The government of the Netherlands has decided not to make an appropriation in aid of the Netherland exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

# The Racine Journal.

**The Journal for 1903.**

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be come responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

**THE PREMIUM LIST.**

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Home one year for $1.30.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for $1.30.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for $1.80.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.65.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages. $1.65.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household. $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for $2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for $2.10.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, $1.25.

**Order Premium Wanted With Paper.**

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

**Map of Wisconsin.**

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, $1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.


## Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

George Crane, of this city, is branching out and will open a large automobile store at Milwaukee.

Henry Houser, charged with deserting his wife and children, was arraigned before Court Commissioner Wentworth this morning, but the examination was adjourned for one week.

Henry Herman of Milwaukee is now believed to have taken a steamer for Central America, and the amount of worthless paper he left as assets is now computed at nearly $1,000,000.

Under the new law the board of review do not go out and review. If a property owner believes his property is assessed too high and complains to the board of review they will change it, otherwise the city furnishes a builder and the hearing shall be final.

Farmers report the country roads which were impassable for a week past, as again drying very rapidly into condition fit for travel. Sprouts are coming up around fence posts and otherwise the country surroundings are assuming a summerlike appearance.

It is evident that the paving of streets creates an increase of traffic. A collector stated today that he had counted as many as twenty-four various kinds of vehicles moving during a short period of time within two blocks on North Main street this afternoon.

Attorney Henry Wiesman, formerly of Union Grove, now of Kenosha county, has been barred from practicing law in the First judicial district circuit, by Judge Belden, on account of having been declared insane several months ago, in the Kenosha county court.

On Sunday, April 27, will be the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of Odd Fellowship. All members of Racine Odd Fellow lodges will attend services at the Baptist church in the morning and a program will be arranged at the hall in the afternoon and evening.

Street car No. 34, on the Junction avenue line, run down a spaniel dog this morning, picked the animal up in the basket and carried the beast several rods. Upon getting out the canine appeared dazed and collided with a telephone post in its flight and then hurried away, apparently not injured.

T. Petersen, 12 years old, residing at No. 1211 Milwaukee avenue, was attacked and badly bitten on the leg by a dog, and a second boy, name not known, was bitten by the same animal. The dog was in charge of a small boy and at the end of a rope. An effort is being made to ascertain the name of the owner of the dog.

Yesterday was the 75th birthday of Mr. I. L. S. Bailey and in honor of the event, he entertained a number of friends at his Washington avenue home last evening. Mr. Bailey is one of the oldest and best known residents of Racine county and holds his age well. His many friends will join in congratulation upon his birthday and hope that he live to enjoy many more.

Nearly all of the Racine fleet of schooners are now out on the lakes on the season's cruise for the transportation of freight. The Coral and the Joses cleared today, the former to Pine Lake, Mich., for slabs, the latter to Jackson, Mich., for hard wood. The schooner Ferry also went out today, headed for Ludington. The J. B. Newland, Ottowa and Minnie Mueller cleared port yesterday.

About 9:30 o'clock this morning a gasoline stove caught fire at the home of Andrew Hanson, on Packard avenue, and for a few moments a disastrous conflagration was threatened. Mrs. Hanson secured water from a faucet and fought the fire, managing to subdue the flames, before the fire department got there. The interior of the kitchen was somewhat scorched and Mrs. Hanson's hair singed.

An air gun in the hands of a small boy is certainly a dangerous weapon. This morning Otto Deck, son of Frank Deck, 1202 St. Patrick street, was out with his little gun and accidentally shot Charles Nerod in the neck. The bullet went in out of sight. The injured lad was taken to the office of Dr. Tompach, who easily extracted the bullet. The doctor states that the wound is not a serious one and that the boy is able to be up and about.

The big Sangerfest to be tendered at the Lakeside auditorium on April 31, for Prof. Th. Elberg, the noted blind leader and musician, will easily be the musical event of the year. The Belle City Male chorus, Hamlet, German Maenner Verein and others have signified their intention of taking part. The grand chorus, of all, will be led by Prof. Elberg, although he is blind. Congressman H. A. Cooper today consented to make a brief address upon the occasion, devoting his remarks to the life and work of Prof. Elberg as a leader, musician and editor.

Several days ago it was announced in the local news-papers that Jensen Bros., who had been awarded the contract for building the new life saving station at this port, had refused to sign the contract and that the government officials at Washington refused to return their certified bond of $100. Today Jenson Bros. announce that they will sign the contract and go at the work as soon as possible. Their bid was $11,500.

Cape & Sons, who have the contract for building the East Prospect sewer, have in their employ probably two or the highest salaried masons ever employed in this city. The scale of wages ordinarily being paid masons in Racine is from 45 to 50 cents per hour, or from $3.60 to $4.00 per day of eight hours, while the two masons in question are guaranteed 75 cents per hour, or $6.00 per day of eight hours for every day they are here, whether the weather is unfit for outdoor labor or not. These men were imported from Chicago because of their exceptional skill in building the archlike brick roofing over the sewerage mains.

## COUNTY SOCIETY NECESSARY

**Physicians Take Steps to Ensure Membership in National Organization.**

The following physicians were present yesterday at the preliminary meeting of doctors held in Racine hotel and called for the purpose of forming a Racine County Medical society in order to perpetuate their affiliation with the national medical association: Drs. Schnitz, Caledonia; Corr, Franksville; Newell, city of Burlington, and Breckinridge, Sorenson, Buchan, Williams, Garlock and Meachem of Racine.

As it is now the doctors hold individual membership in either the state or national society, but at the last annual meeting of the former body a new law was adopted which requires that all such practitioners, in order to remain in touch with the national organization, must organize a county society, through which and the state society the main body will then recognize them.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I have no doubt you have heard some stories to my discredit," he said.

"I don't like to put it in that way," she quickly replied.

"How, then?" he hopefully asked.

"I have never heard any stories to your credit," said she.

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More Mexican children than ever before are being sent to the United States for education.

## Social and Personal.

Captain Wirth will command the tug M. A. Knapp this season.

Mrs. Richard Hackett of Oshkosh is visiting Mrs. F. B. Beswick, Wisconsin street.

The Misses Haidle and Clancy are spending today in Chicago visiting friends.

Mrs. W. L. Humphrey and daughters of Dorset, Vermont, are visiting friends in Racine.

Misses Louise Stoffel and Lulu Olson are spending a week with relatives in Milwaukee.

Justice C. Fred Bliss will move into his new offices in the Wolff block Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kennan of Milwaukee, who visited here yesterday, returned home last night.

Mr. Robert Birkholz left yesterday afternoon for California where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. E. Parmenter was called to the bedside of her sister, who is expected to die at Kalamazoo, Mich.

C. L. DéMarras, the Sixth street broker, has moved his family from Chicago to this city and will now reside here permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Parmenter of College avenue departed yesterday for points in the south, where they will spend several weeks.

Misses Louis Bolton and Elsie Peters of Milwaukee are visiting in this city at the home of the former's parents on College avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wackerhagen and children of 1211 South Main street are expected to arrive at their home next Tuesday, April 21st.

Letters from Charleston, South Carolina, state that Mrs. L. P. Monroe is improving, but it will be several weeks before she is able to return home.

John F. Lentz and Alga Glye were united in marriage by Rev. A. C. Grier on Thursday evening. They will reside at No. 1331 North Main street. Both are of Racine.

Attorney E. B. Hand left yesterday afternoon for Madison, where he will argue a case in the supreme court. J. B. Simmons is also at Madison where he has litigation to look after.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Blomquist will leave next Thursday morning, April 23, for Los Angeles, Cal., where they intend to make their future home. Mrs. Blomquist was formerly Miss Sioux M. Covert.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hocking gave a cinch party to their friends at their home on Tenth street last evening. Fourteen tables were occupied and four prizes were awarded. Refreshments were served and as a whole the evening was one of supreme pleasure.

Edith Roberts, the young lady who won the W. C. T. U. silver medal of the W. C. T. C. convention is the daughter of a well known farmer near Corliss. He is an active worker in farmers' institutes. His daughter, Edith, is 16 years of age and is securing her education in the Union Grove High school.

## CHILDREN'S SAVINGS RUN INTO THOUSANDS

### Those at Winslow School in Two Years Accumulate $2,569—400 Now Have Bank Accounts.

When the Penny Provident Savings Bank at the Winslow school was established or started two years ago, there were doubts as to whether it would prove a wise thing and a success. It has now been going two years and shows wonderful strides, in fact way beyond the expectations of those who were at the head.

The belief prevailed that other schools would follow the lead of the Winslow, if it proved a success, but as yet none have commenced. It is stated, however, that at least two of the schools will possibly establish savings banks this year.

Official figures of the two years' business of the Winslow school have just been made public today. It is shown that the first sale of Stamps, April 11, 1901, amounted to $50.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales from April 1901, to April 1902 were | $1,300.95 |
| Sales from April 1902 to April 1903 were | 1,268.21 |
| Total sales for two years | $2,569.16 |

The smallest sale of stamps was on December 18, 1901, being $15.37, and the largest sale was January 7, 1903, amounting to $57.03.

The average weekly sale for two years was $32.11.

The present number of pupils buying stamps and carrying bank accounts is about 400.

The cost of installing the system and furnishing necessary stamps for one year, about $50.

The Journal has fully explained the working of the system and the above figures will convince the citizens of Racine that the enterprise is a commendable one and has a tendency to teach the children thrift and economy and at the same time learn them business methods.

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Baltimore American: "This fishin' fever seems to be contagious," said the stranger, noting the long row of anglers perched upon the creek bank.

"Yes, it's contagious, all right," said the man who had been fishing four hours without a nibble, "but not ketchin'."

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The Iowa people are unhappy unless a truly reform Iowa idea can be evolved about once a year or so.

# CONVENTION OF W. C. T. U. CLOSES

### Gathering in Racine Especially Successful—Musical Program Last Evening.

## DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE WORK

### Opposed to the Use of Narcotics in Any Form—Frequent Mothers Meetings Advocated—Visitors From Many Places.

The closing of last evening's program ended the second annual intercounty convention of the Racine and Kenosha county W. C. T. Unions, which was held in the Baptist church of this city Thursday and Friday. The officers of the convention say it was a very successful and profitable gathering, even more so than the meeting of last year, and they feel very grateful to those whose assistance directly or indirectly contributed, helped to make it so. Nearly 100 out of town visitors were attracted to the city, including the delegates, and each session of the convention was largely attended. The delegates numbered 38.

Where and at what time the next convention will be held has not been decided. Several invitations have been received, but they will not be considered until some future meeting of the board of directors, at whose discretion was left the matter of selecting the next place of meeting.

Last evening's program was of a musical nature, and the principal number was an address by Marie C. Brehm of Chicago, which was a decidedly interesting and instructive talk. She is an able speaker and presented her subject in a convincing and comprehensive manner. Preceding her talk Miss Luella Lockwood gave an organ prelude, a selection by a chorus led by Louis Evans, prayer by Rev. George M. Colville, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, duet, "Till we meet again," by Mesdames Mary B. Blakey and A. Breeze of Union Grove, and a solo and chorus "Some Glad Day," by Mrs. Elizabeth Casterton and chorus of Racine. Following her address a hymn "God be with you till we meet again," concluded the two days exercises of the convention.

At one of yesterday's business sessions it was decided to raise the annual membership dues from five to ten cents in order to make the organization fund adequate for carrying out plans for more extensive organization work during the ensuing year. Forty dollars is the combined moneys appropriated to the departments of the convention for the year.

The committee on resolutions recommended the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously, the gist of them being: The reaffirmation of the belief of total abstainence and prohibition for state and nation: second, a resolution which voiced their attitude against the use of narcotics in any form: third, a resolution which urged the holding of frequent mothers meetings, where interest of the home, school and personal purity should be discussed; fourth, a resolution voicing the desire for equal suffrage for men and women, one standard of purity for both sexes and equal rights to all to hold opinions, with the privilege to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit and in the ballot box.

A resolution of thanks by the convention to those who added to the success of the gathering, was also adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That we express our obligation to the chairman of the entertainment committee and through her to the members of the Wells and Racine unions for their gracious hospitality, also to the decoration committee for the beautiful flowers, to those who have refreshed us with their sweet music, to the white ribboners from abroad who have added so materially to the interest of the convention, to the pastors of the different Racine churches who so cheerfully extended their valuable services, to the trustees of the Baptist church for the use of their spacious house of worship and last but not least to the city press for their kindness for printing notices and full reports of the convention.

It was also urged in resolution form that work be taken toward the enforcement of scientific temperance instruction in schools. A recommendation was made that each member of the W. C. T. Unions subscribe to the "Motor," "Union Signal," and the "Young Crusader," publications in the interest of temperance.

Visitors to the convention were from Kenosha, Milwaukee, Harvard, Ill., Chicago, Appleton, Union Grove, Bristol, Pleasant Prairie and several other places. Kenosha was represented by the largest delegation. The majority of them departed for their homes yesterday afternoon and evening, while the remaining ones left this morning. Among those introduced after the daily sessions were Mrs. M. T. Cherry, Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. Henry Colman, Milwaukee, superintendent of the state Anti-saloon league.

A PROGRAM OF MERIT.

Yesterday afternoon's program was one of exceptional merit and was rendered to an appreciative and unusually large audience. Mrs. Josie J. Wadmond presided at the piano. At 2 o'clock commenced the devotionals led by Mrs. Anna G. Knight, Racine, followed by a prayer by R. K. Manaton, pastor of the First Methodist church, and the report of the committee on resolutions. From 2:30 to 3:15 o'clock there were short talks by Miss Mary Ord, Racine, on "Literature—How shall we use it?" Mrs. Retta Rohr, Milwaukee, on "The local president—What she ought and ought not to do," Marie C. Brehm, Chicago, on "The local member—What she ought and ought not to do," Revs. A. C. Grier and Julius Marks, Racine, on "The relation of the W. C. T. U. to the church." After this Mrs. Olympia B. Willis, president of the Wisconsin Women's Suffrage association, delivered an address on "Citizenship and Suffrage." Mrs. Talma G. Rowlands, Racine, led a discussion on various topics. Mrs. Jennie Lind Cole, Racine, rendered a solo, "Queen of the Earth." Miss Mabel Stillman, Milwaukee, led physical exercises and gave the assemblage of ladies present, valuable instructions to follow for the development of their muscles. Master Harry Wolfram gave a recitation, "A case of charity," in a masterly manner, which elicited a round of appreciative applause. The program concluded with a selection by the boys of the Racine Anti-cigarette league, under Mrs. C. G. Goodsell, and a L. T. L. demonstration in charge of Mrs. I. W. Black, state L. T. L. secretary.

## WATERFORD WILL HAVE A BANK

**Capital Stock of $10,000 Taken by Subscribers and Project is Assured of Success.**

A couple of years ago, when the Journal predicted that the little town of Waterford would have a bank, many farmers and others laughed and ridiculed the idea. The argument was advanced that it would never pay, that Burlington was too near with its two banks.

The prediction, according to Ed. Malone, of the Waterford Post, is about to materialize. Mr. Malone says:

Nothing new has transpired in the organization of Waterford State Bank other than the capital stock of $10,000 has been practically all taken by subscribers, and it is a sure go. As soon as incorporation papers can be filed and other preliminaries attended to a meeting of stockholders will be called and final steps of organization be taken. The fixtures including a burglar proof safe will be in place in Wm. Sanders' fine, new brick building before June 1st, and the bank in readiness for business on that date. Following is a complete list of stockholders who have taken amounts varying from $100 to $1,000, and, as stated before, the names include some of the wealthiest and most conservative farmers and business men of this vicinity, a fact that will insure the confidence of the public from the very start: Walker Whitley, Wm. Sanders, Edward Malone, Halbach Bros. Co., H. J. Naber, Waterford Milling Co., Fred Cooper, M. P. McKenzie, Henry Caley, John Hofer, John Rein, Arthur Peacock, Horace Clark, Geo. Ela, H. C. Wood, Wm. Kortendick, Fred Wiener, Wm. Rowe, W. Beck, Wm. Shenkenberg, Henry Glueck, C. Moe & Son, H. J. Kortendick, Ole Nelson, Sam. Witley, H. O. Bayley, H. F. Steubenrauch, W. R. Purvis, H. J. Kilpatrick, F. A. Kilpatrick, Jas. C. Rowntree, Jas. McGuire, C. Knutson, Henry Huening, Chris. Benzene, Ole Hanson, Rev. T. Jacobs, E. H. Schnederman.

It will be seen that E. H. Schnederman, formerly of the Goodrich Transportation company, now of the Burlington bank, is one of the interested parties. All of the men named are good ones. Waterford is one of the prettiest and rapidly growing towns in this county, and the Journal congratulates its citizens upon the prospects of a bank.

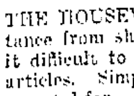

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Schulze Bros. druggist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PATENTS PROTECT YOUR IDEAS.—Consultation free. Fee dependent on success. Est. 1864. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 884-14th St., Washington, D. C.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

THE HOUSEWIFE who lives at a distance from shopping centres, often finds it difficult to obtain the best household articles. Simply send your address on a postal for

**liberal trial quantity**

of

**ELECTRO-SILICON**

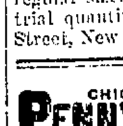
the famous silver polish, which will be sent to you

**free of all cost.**

Used by owners and makers of Valuable Plate for more than a quarter century. Sold by grocers and druggists or sent post paid for 15 cents in stamps for regular sized box. Send address for free trial quantity to "SILICON," 40 Cliff Street, New York.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

*I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF*

# Seed Potatoes.

CARMAN No. 3. For Sale Cheap

V. R. RICHARDS

Union Grove, Racine County, W.

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

**Shake Into Your Shoes**

Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Ask today.

***FARMERS, PLANTERS and GARDENERS***

It is quite necessary to change seeds knowing this, I have put in store the largest quantity of Field and Garden Seed ever before put in stock here. My Early Ohio and Rose Potatoes and Lincoln Oat are Minnesota grown and of the finest quality. I have also in large quantities Feed Oilmeal, Poultry and stock Food. Broadcast and Garden Seeders and Cultivators, Hay, Tools, Building Material, Drain and Sewer Pipe, etc., which I will furnish in large or small quantities at fair prices.

*David Lawton*

Cor. Mon. Sq. and 5th Sts.

Buy Your Groceries

Where you can get the best goods for the least money.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar per 100-lb sack | $5.00 |
| Ferndale Flour, per sack | $1.95 |
| Good Rio Coffee, per lb | 10c |
| Fancy Rio Coffee, per lb | 15c |
| Tea Dust, per lb | 25c |
| N. C. Jap. Tea, per lb | 30c |
| Good Prunes, per lb | 5c |
| Six Pounds for | 25c |
| Good Rice, per lb 5c. Fancy Rice per lb 7c | |
| Four Pounds for 25c. | |

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

J. G. LUEKER,

309 Sixth Street. Racine Wis.

I. A. HEIDBRINK

DENTIST

OFFICES:—

NORTH CAPE, Monday and Tuesday

BRISTOL, Wednesday of each week.

UNION GROVE, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

We Don't Want

The farmer to let time pass without knowing about our

Hub Box Attachment

Saves the cost of new axles or stubs on your old buggy or spring wagon, makes your vehicle run tight, steady and true as when new. Price 25c a wheel. Saves you $4.00 at least, compared with cost of new axles. Call and see

J. S. HENDRIE 215 4th St., Racine

MONUMENTS!

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, Etc.

Get my price. I get your order.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,

UNION GROVE, WIS

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UNION GROVE, WIS.

*Veterinary Surgeons.*

Calls answered day or night. Highest references. Animal surgery and dentistry

Telephone. Office at Hotel.

MARTIN R. STEFFEN, V. S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Order Your SPRING HARNESS

Before the Spring Rush. For durability my harness can not be excelled. Also Whips, Robes, Blankets and Axle Grease.

Frank Clemmens, West Racine

FARM FOR SALE

$15 per acre will buy a 960 acre farm in Sully county, with 320 acre of State land adjoining—fenced—full set of good buildings, painted; close by school house and postoffice. Half cash, balance to suit. Write SULLY CO. LAND & ABSTRACT CO., Onida, S. D. Refer to No. 106.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

G. W. BURKERT & CO.

Gives lower figures than all competitors. Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Farm Implements of all kinds. Our Horse Shoeing cannot be equalled.

G. W. BURKERT & CO.

Cor. 7th and Wis. St. RACINE, WIS

Buy Early! Farms and Residences.

Several Good Bargains If Taken This Month. Loans For Good Security.

COLLIER REAL ESTATE AGENCY Union Grove Wis

# WELCOMED TO CITY BY MAYOR HIGGINS

## Delegates and Visitors to W. C. T. U. Convention Extended Most Cordial Greeting.

## REV. G. F. GEHR, W. A. LUNN AND OTHERS ARE HEARD

### Medal Contest Participated in by Five Young Ladies Won by Miss Mary Roberts of Union Grove--Todays Proceedings.

The program of last evening's session of the temperance convention being held in the Baptist church, furnished a very interesting and pleasant entertainment, which was attended by a crowd that occupied nearly all available seating space in the spacious edifice of worship. A large delegation of Kenosha ladies came up and though the gathering is purely of a feminine nature and its aim solely to accomplish the suppression and elimination of the habit in which many men are concerned, the audience was sprinkled with a fair representation of the masculine sex.

The embellishments of the interior of the church were attractive and imposingly arranged, and bespoke the good taste and rare skill of those who formed the decoration committee, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wadmond, Miss N. Paddock and W. Cahoon. The decorations were of Old Glory, palms, lilies and tulips.

An organ prelude, played by Miss Edith Wheeler, opened the exercises for the evening, after which Rev. D. B. Cheney, pastor of the First Baptist church led the assemblage in prayer, at the conclusion of which Mayor Michael Higgins, Jr., delivered a five minute address of welcome, on "Why we are Glad to See You."

MAYOR HIGGINS' ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows:

President and Ladies of the Convention: It seems very fitting to me that the last convention to which I am called to extend a welcome on behalf of this city should be yours. It has been my pleasure to welcome to this city many men as delegates to various conventions, but I consider it a great honor to be able to close my services as chief executive of this city in a most hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors of this convention. It would be idle repetition for me to attempt to go over the good work your organization has done in these two counties and in the state. In my capacity as mayor during the last four years I have had occasion to see some very good results derived from the work of your local sisters. I am also sure the time has not left us when they cannot be of much value to us. I hope you will not only have a successful meeting but that it may also be very enjoyable to you. We want you to see some of the interesting parts of the city and assure you that our officers and citizens will be only too pleased to help make your stay and visit with us enjoyable and profitable. We especially invite you to inspect any and all of our public buildings. I thank you for holding this convention in our city and again bid you a most hearty welcome.

IN BEHALF OF CHURCHES.

Rev. George F. Gehr, pastor of the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the churches, saying that he was glad to see them because they were such potent factors of civilization; he was also pleased to see them because they were Christian women of powerful influence and because they represented a union, a unit in one of the most worthy causes of the age, and that it was their ambition to uplift downfallen mankind.

REMARKS BY OTHERS.

Wm. A. Lunn, president of Wells and Racine local W. C. T. U. unions also extended a hearty welcome to the ladies. He compared the organization with David of the scripture, who though young among his brothers, wielded a powerful influence and conquered; such victory, he hoped, would also be the reward to the cause of the W. C. T. U. in its crusade against the monster evil, whiskey, which they had been fighting for the last 100 years. "The greatest question of the age," he said, "is the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which with you we hope to entirely annihilate."

Mrs. A. C. Grier spoke a few words on the subject of the Wells and Racine unions. She said that to begin with she would not lay particular stress on welcoming, because it was a foregone conclusion that the ladies were welcome, but nevertheless she wished to extend a hearty greeting in the name of the two Racine unions. She said: "We are a large family, extending all over the world, and it is not often that we can hold a family reunion, therefore it naturally follows that you all are welcome and I hope you all are as glad to see us as we are to see you."

Mrs. K. V. Stevens spoke on "Why we are Glad we Came." She stated that they were glad they came for more than one reason; first because the mayor of Racine was present; second, because they had been invited, and third because they had been so cordially welcomed. She stated that it was not often that mayors fulfill invitations to attend their convention, and therefore she thought the presence of Racine's chief executive added double significance to the convention. She hoped the time would come when the heads of cities would act unitedly with the W. C. T. U. in eradicating the liquor evil.

Following the talks a short musical program was rendered.

The Olympic quartette, composed of Messrs. Russell Lewis, Richard Howell, Lemuel Owens and Chauncey Lovell, rendered a pleasing selection. Miss Suzette Decker and Prof. I. T. Oakes pleased the audience with solos and the Search Light L. T. L. Seniors of 1903 sang in chorus "On to Victory."

The medal contest for a silver medal was participated in by five young ladies and was won by Miss Edith Roberts of Union Grove. The medal was presented to Miss Roberts by Mrs. Lawson of Appleton, state secretary of the W. C. T. U., with appropriate remarks.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The principal business of this morning's session was the hearing of reports and recommendations of committees and department superintendents and the election of officers and department superintendents as follows:

Miss Eliza Cotting of Bristol of the temperance literature department reported that about 30,000 pieces of literature had been distributed during the year; 16,000 by the Wells Union of this city; 10,000 by the Racine union and the remainder by the other unions.

Mrs. I. W. Black of Racine gave a review of the work of the L. T. L. department, which showed that there were three L. T. L. Legions representing about 120 members and that 20 of the senior L. T. L. Legion so far had passed all the necessary tests in the competition for the national diploma. The report also embodied a recommendation that work of organizing more legious throughout the counties of Racine and Kenosha be taken up.

Mrs. Frances H. Smith of the Evangelistic department, reported that good results had accrued from the practice of distributing Christian literature and that it should be continued.

The report of Mrs. Maude M. Sanders of the franchise department cited that the unions had held a number of profitable meetings during the year and had circulated petitions for pushing the equal suffrage bill through the state legislature.

The non-alcoholic medication report by Mrs. Florence Ripley of Kenosha dealt specially with patent medicines and recommended that women boycott these goods and give all possible aid in discouraging the sale of the same, because all such medicines contained poison, such as alcohol, cocaine, morphine, opium, etc. Her report stated that a thorough investigation of patent medicines had been made and that they had found the same to contain the foregoing named compositions in astonishing proportions.

A new department of work was also created and is named "Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll," of which Mrs. Pira V. Case of this city was elected superintendent.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The new officers as elected are as follows:

President—Dr. Maude M. Sanders, Racine.

Vice President—Mrs. K. V. Stevens, Kenosha.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Paddock, Racine.

Recording Secretary—Miss Eliza Cotting, Bristol.

Treasurer—Mrs. Hattie Fox, Pleasant Prairie.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Following are the names of the new superintendents of the different departments as elected:

Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. Louise M. Barter Pleasant Prairie.

Evangelistic—Mrs. Frances H. Smith, Kenosha.

Franchise—Dr. Maude M. Sanders, Racine.

Press—Mrs. Nellie Peck, Racine.

L. T. L.—Mrs. I. W. Black, Racine.

Medal Contest—Miss Deborah Evans, Racine.

Non-Alcoholic Medication—Mrs. Florence Ripley, Kenosha.

Purity—Mrs. Dr. Stalker, Kenosha.

Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Minnie E. Barbour, Kenosha.

Sunday School—Mrs. Sarah B. Allen, Kenosha.

Temperance Literature—Mrs. M. A. Paddock, Racine.

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. K. V. Stevens, Kenosha.

Mothers' Meeting and White Ribbon Cradle Roll—Mrs. Pira V. Case, Racine.

## FOUND THEIR MAN UNDER BED

### Police Nab Jack Olson—Denies Being Armed With Razor or Gun.

"Jack" Olson, charged with entering a house and attempting to commit murder, was captured by the officers last night at a house on Herrick avenue. At the time he was secreted under a bed and when the officers pounded him on the feet he crawled out.

Olson denies that he was armed with a gun or razor on the night he visited two houses on Herrick Flats in search of his wife and that he never owned a gun in his life. He says that he did not break in the doors, but went there to see and talk with Mrs. Olson; that when he entered the place the family ran and he followed them, believing his wife was with the crowd. One of the crowd he claims struck him on the face with a cane and that he then fought them.

In throwing a piece of board he claims that it hit and broke a door. The other parties claim that he had a razor in his hand and yelled that he was after his wife and he would finish her, also that he deliberately kicked or broke in the doors with an axe.

# SENATE REJECTS ASSEMBLY OFFERS

## Another Futile Attempt to Accomplish Something in Primary Legislation.

## MAY DRAFT NEW BILL AS RESULT OF ACTION

### Senate Votes for Constitutional Amendment for Popular Election of U. S. Senators, Lieut. Gov. Casting Deciding Ballot.

MADISON, April 17.—The primary election conference committee agreed to disagree. It held three sessions yesterday, and at 7 o'clock last evening decided to give it up.

Six propositions were submitted by the assembly members of the committee. The senate members of the committee stood pat. None of the propositions of the assembly side took into consideration the senate amendment to refer certain provisions of the primary bill to the people.

The propositions submitted by the assembly committee were:

First—To nominate all officers by direct vote except the candidates below lieutenant governor on the state ticket, these to be named by a state convention.

SecondTo nominate all officers except the minor places on the state ticket and congressmen by direct vote.

Third—To nominate all officers except those on the state ticket by direct primaries.

Fourth—To nominate all candidates by direct vote except congressmen and the state ticket.

Fifth—To apply the direct vote to all officers except United States senators and congressmen.

Sixth—To have the primary election apply only as far as members of the legislature.

The senate stood out against the election of members of the assembly through the primary election method without first referring it to a vote of the people and the assembly was just as strong against the referendum.

WILL INTRODUCE NEW BILL.

When the conference committee adjourned without coming to an agreement last evening it was announced that the assembly committee on privileges and elections undoubtedly would introduce a new bill. The administration leaders of the lower house would not say what form they thought it would take, and probably no definite conclusion in that respect had been reached.

From what had been said heretofore the new bill is liable to provide for a referendum at the spring election next year, when the vote throughout the state will be comparatively light, but while this plan has the indorsement of some of the assembly leaders it is known there are others who are chary of submitting the question to the voters in any form at any time. The idea of those who believe the people should be given a chance to pass upon a proposition so revolutionary in character is that it should be at a time when a full vote will be insured throughout the state, so that there is not much show of a compromise on the spring election plan, when the official political machinery of the state would be able to work to peculiar advantage.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

On a tie vote and with Lieut. Gov. Davidson voting in the affirmative the senate last night adopted the Merton resolution asking congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the states a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The vote was 13 to 13, with six senators paired and with Senator Morse absent, the real division being 16 to 16. Following is the vote:

For—Burn, Hatton, Hudnall, Martin, McGillivray, Merton, Miller, Munson, North, Randolph, Stout, Wipperman, Wolff.—13.

Against—Beach, Bird, Gaveney, Green, Hagemeister, Johnson, Kreutzer, McDonough, O'Neil, Riordan, Rogers, Whitehead, Willy—13.

Paired—Eaton for, Mosher against, Sarau for, Reukema against, Wylie for, Roehr against.

Absent—Morse.

This action came at the close of heated debate for almost three hours, during which Senators Merton, Miller and McGillivray spoke for the resolution and Senators Rogers and Whitehead against it.

SENATE FAVORS PASSAGE.

The senate committee on assessment and collection of taxes unanimously decided last evening to report for passage the original ad valorem railroad taxation bill No. 332S, introduced by the committee Feb. 13, with a few minor amendments of an administration character, which were agreed to several weeks ago. This is the bill drafted by the state tax commission and submitted to the taxation committees of both houses. The assembly committee, before introducing the bill, changed it so as to make it operative from the first of January of the present year, and it passed the lower house in that form.

Before the assembly committee on state affairs yesterday afternoon Assemblyman L. A. Karel of Kewaunee made a plea for a favorable report on his bill appropriating $100,000 for state hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Mr. Karel said that if the committee did not feel justified in recommending the passage of the bill at this time, he would be satisfied if a substitute were reported, providing for the appointment of a state commission to report to the legislature two years hence.

In his remarks Mr. Karel declared 2,000 people in Wisconsin die every year from tuberculosis.

CUT BILL IN HALF.

The joint committee on claims of the legislature yesterday afternoon considered the Stout bill, appropriating $458,000 to the state university, and virtually decided to recommend that the appropriation be cut to $245,000. This decision was reached after a long conference with Col. W. F. Vilas and Breese J. Stevens, resident regents of the institution, and Dr. F. A. Birge, president.

NEW MEMBER APPOINTED.

The appointment of Harvey Clark of Monroe as a member of the state board of control to succeed N. B. Treat whose term of office has expired, was [illegible] to the senate yesterday by Gov. [illegible]ette.

## MAGAZINE FOR DANISH AND NORWEGIAN READERS

### First Number of the "Norden" Will be Issued Next Month—Mr. Ivar Kirkegaard, Editor.

There is about to be published in this city a new Danish and Norwegian magazine that will be of the greatest value to the Scandinavians of this country. Its name will be the "Norden" and its editor Mr. Iver Kirkegaard, formerly superintendent of a large steel works at Worcester, Mass., a gentleman of high literary attainments and a writer of great ability. The publication will be up to date, in fact an American magazine in the Scandinavian languages and the only one of its grade in America.

The first number will be issued on or about May 15, and will certainly be a literary production of beauty and merit. Mr. Kirkegaard has engaged some of the leading Danish-American writers of the country, and their efforts will be of value to the publication. Among the writers is Jacob A. Riis, the great author and lecturer, and who was in Racine last year, and who is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Several of Racine's leading citizens and capitalists are interested in The Norden and the Journal predicts for it, with so able an editor at the desk a deserved success. For the Danish and Norwegian people it is bound to be an educator and popular publication.

## ORDERED BACK TO WORK

### Teamsters Union Will Not Allow Members to Violate Contracts With Gas Company.

CHICAGO, April 17.—"Drip" wagons of the People's Gas Light and Coke company were put into commission today after having been tied up for two days by a sympathetic strike of the drivers, while the inability of the company to clear the water out of the mains, which the wagons are used to remedy, threatened a gas famine. Seventy-five drivers acting upon orders issued yesterday by the executive board of the National Teamster's union manned the company's wagons with orders to lose no time in reaching various parts of the city and pumping out the congested mains.

## OBITUARY.

**Halverson.**

Mrs. Halverson, beloved wife of Peter Halverson, died at 5 o'clock this morning, at her home no. 402 English street, of consumption, aged 37. Deceased was a woman highly respected and beloved by those who knew her. A husband and four children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the house and 2 o'clock from the Norwegian Lutheran church on State street.

**Briggs.**

Enoch I. Briggs, an old settler of Wisconsin, passed away last evening, aged 78 years. Mr. Briggs was born in Duchess county, N. Y., in 1824, and in 1850 came west by way of the Erie canal and the great lakes to Fond du Lac, where he purchased a farm, afterward removing to Grundy county, Miun., where he spent thirty years of his life. He moved to Racine seven years ago. He was married in 1852 to Emma Winslow, a daughter of Robert Forbes Winslow, who died in this city last October. Three children survive him, Mrs. F. H. B. McDowell, Dr. Robert F. Briggs and Mrs. Sarah Poston.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Dr. McDowell, 902 State street, this afternon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lacon, Ill., for burial.

**Reiter**

Mrs. Nicholas Reiter died this morning at her home 1837 North Geneva street, of pneumonia and heart trouble, aged 66 years. She was an old resident and well and favorably known on the north and west sides. A husband and children survive. Funeral at 9 o'clock Monday morning from the St. Joseph church.

The trick is to issue notices making reduction on certain freight classifications, followed forthwith by notices of advance in rates. This lets in favored shippers who have given notice likely of intentions to ship and puts up the bars before competitors can get ready.

## THE PROPOSED RAILWAY RATE COMMISSION

### Interpretation of the Pending Bill by a Well Known Citizen of Milwaukee.

The following article from E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, interprets the proposed railway railway railroad commission bill which establishes a board of railroad commissioners. If Mr. Bacon is correct, it would seem the fear of our manufacturers are unnecessarily aroused as to injury coming to them. However, it is well in any such proposed measure to carefully guard the interests of all concerned as against enacted reform that would display any spirit of demagogery.

It is asserted that the railroad commission now possesses practically the power sought to be placed in the hands of a commission, an dif so it has been asked where is the need of any more law and a salaried commission.

To the Editor of The Appleton Post:

Having observed an extract from your editorial columns recently quoted in the Milwaukee Sentinel in relation to the bill pending in the legislature of this state to regulate railroad corporations and create a board of railroad commissioners, indicating some uncertainty in your mind as to the purport of the bill in relation to "commodity and merchandise tariffs," and having studied the bill somewhat carefully myself, I beg leave to offer my views on the point through your columns.

It may be proper for me to say, by way of introduction, that I have given considerable attention for a good many years to the transportation problem, and to state and national legislation in relation thereto, and also to the practical workings of such legislation; as a result of which I have become strongly impressed both with the necessity and expediency of legislation whereby proper governmental supervision over the rates imposed by corporations engaged in public service may be exercised. The existing laws on the subject in this state are very crude and ineffective as compared with those of most of the state in the union; and railway rates are much higher than those charged in adjoining states for similar service, which will probably continue to be the case until the state exercises the right of imposing such restraint upon the practically unlimited power of the corporations doing business in the state, as in the judgment of the legislature the public interest requires.

As to the point above referred to, I would say; I am unable to discover anything in the bill which would preclude the carriers of the state from issuing just such "commodity and merchandise tariffs" as they may choose to do, provided the rates are open to all alike and do not operate to the prejudice or disadvantage of competing localities. The bill proposes merely to establish a standard of "reasonable maximum rates" for the several lines of railroad in the state. Carriers will not be allowed to go beyond these rates, but may make as much lower rates as they choose, provided they do not give undue preference or advantage to one locality over another. There is nothing in the bill that can be construed as applying a system of mileage rates to the traffic of the state, but, on the contrary, carriers are left as free as ever to make their own rates, within the maximum prescribed by the railroad commissioners. The purpose and effect of the bill are precisely what the extract from your editorial article states as your desire—"that the large and small shippers of each and every class of commodities shall be treated by the railroads fairly and uniformly, and that the state shall place itself in a position to know that this is being done, or to enforce such conditions when it is not being done;" and further, that no rates shall be excessive or unreasonable.

Section 12 of the pending bill, which prohibits discrimination against persons, localities or commodities, is copied word for word from section 3 of the interstate commerce act, excepting that the word "undue," used in the latter connection with "preference or advantage" and "prejudice or disadvantage," is omitted in the former. The interstate commerce commission recognized "the power of interstate carriers to make commodity rates to meet the circumstances and conditions of traffic along their respective lines" in a decision reported in 4 I. C. C. Rep. 447. Commodity rates are in extensive use throughout the country, both in interstate and intrastate traffic, and nobody objects to their continuance, so far as I am aware.

Respectfully,

E. P. Bacon.

Milwaukee, April 11, 1903.

## WIFE OF PUGILIST IS DEAD

### Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons Succumbs to Typhoid Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the former heavy weight pugilist, died today at her home in Brooklyn. She began sinking last night and Fitzsimmons summoned a number of physicians but they were unable to save her.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons has been ill for several days with typhoid pneumonia.

## LOST $3,000 ON FOOTRACE

### Tangled Mess of Litigation Which Has Come to Head in Racine County Court.

In the circuit court yesterday Judge Belden issued an affidavit undertaking order for the arrest of Alexander McCarren, alias German, alias Sherman and Joseph Frog, with half a dozen alias, now in the Milwaukee county jail, charged with working a conference game.

The order for the arrest was issued to Doerfler, McElroy & Eschweiler, Milwaukee attorneys. It was placed in the hands of Sheriff Mutter and Under Sheriff Donald went to Milwaukee to make the arrests but was too late. He again went to Milwaukee this morning.

If successful in arresting the men they will be brought before Judge Belden forthwith. The complaint alleges that the gang swindled Jacob Carbiener out of $3,000, which the plaintiff wagered on a foot race and that the money was paid to McCarren and Frog.

The men were arrested at Milwaukee on charge of vagrancy, but the real motive of the arrest was to hold them on a charge of having defrauded T. W. Saveland out of $10,000. Today it is expected the men will be tried on the vagrancy charge. The men are from Springfield, Ill.

In regard to the tangled mess of litigation a Milwaukee paper says:

"The new twist in the tangle is a suit brought by Jacob Carcibner of Marble Rock, Ia., yesterday. He claims that Connor and Henderson met him at Clinton, It., last January and induced him to back a "fake" foot race to the extent of $3,000. He lost his money and having traced the men started proceedings against them at Racine, Wis. Judge Belden yesterday issued an order for their immediate appearance before him, and the paper has been placed in the hands of the local sheriff. Owing to the tactics of the defense in rearresting the defendants as soon as they are released and the action of Sheriff Tegtmeyer in refusing to allow them to leave his charge, a pretty complication may be anticipated when the officer arrives.

Accompanied by their attorney, John F. Donovan, Henderson and Connor appeared in court yesterday. McCarren was not allowed to come, being held by Sheriff Tegtmeyer on a civil warrant. A jury was sworn and the case taken up immediately. Detective Dennis Sullivan, Charles J. Stumpf and Jacob Carcibner were the witnesses called. The two former testified to the arrest of the men and the manner in which they were induced to return to Milwaukee. Carcibner told of his transactions with the pair positively identifying Connor and Henderson as the parties. Late yesterday afternoon the case was continued until 10 o'clock today.

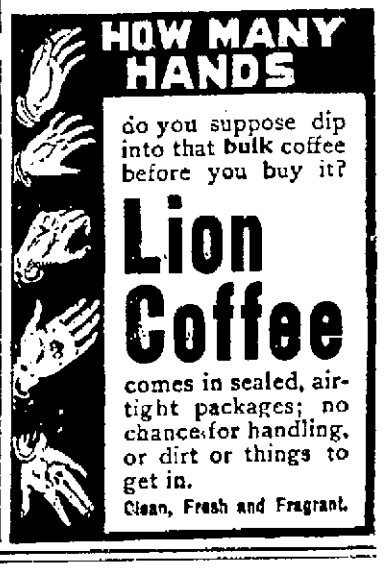
## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP IN 1903

### Countries in Which the 3,124,422,000 Bushels Were Produced.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The department of agriculture has issued a comparative statement of the wheat crop of the world, showing that the total of 3,124,422,000 bushels in 1902 was distributed as follows:

North America 781,120,000; South America 75,984,000; Europe 1,798,063,000; Asia 376,428,000; Africa 48,000,000 and Australia 43,927,000. The crop in the United States was 670,063,000.

It is now definitely decided Cuba will retain the Isle of Pines, and this country relinquish any claims it may have had. A righteous decision.


THE WISCONSIN NURSERIES

APPLE TREES

3,000 AT WHOLESALE

For the Spring of 1903 only, I will sell at my nursery, at Yorkville, the following choice lot of Apple Trees, all first class, 5 feet to 7 feet

AT 15 CENTS A PIECE.

The beautiful Wealthy, Golden Russett, Fameuse Autumn Strawberry, Yellow Transparent, Northern Spy, Grimes Golden, N. W. Greening, Wolf River Duchess and many others.

Standard Pear Trees, ten varieties, at.....35c

Dwarf Pear Trees, 10 varieties at.....25c

Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, at same price.

Shrubbery of all kinds, Hardy Roses, Hydrangeas, Snowball, Weigelias, fine bushes at.....25 cents

10,000 Pansy plants, six leaves in bud, from seed bed.....$1.00 per 100

Transplanted in bud and bloom 25c per doz. 100,000 Strawberry plants

Horticulturally Yours,

W. J. MOYLE

# The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Street

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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.


## FAR BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY.

It is pleasing to note London is not disposed to take a gloomy view of the Northern Securities decision attributed to a few of our great financiers. At first London, as were many of our leading men in the world of finance startled, but not long before the actuality of the situation took instant possession of the great financial world. This discovery, however was a realization of the fact the country was vastly better off with numberless individual and corporate enterprises and dozens of railroad corporations rather than gathered in half a dozen giant colossal syndicates, merged as it were, and a dozen great billionaires. The distribution of wealth and trade will now attract more discussion in the world of finance and of business. Already are bright minds readily perceiving that while temporarily blocking some schemes for further syndicating and merging, in the end it will be far, very far better that the courts have ended the era of powerful mergers.

It can never be questioned that fifty separate manufacturing plants are very much more for the advantage of a city than would be five consolidated concerns, or two or one great concerns. It is true savings are effected in these combines, but nowadays men are very seriously asking themselves if these alleged savings are not in fact extortions filched from the body politics for the benefit solely of the very few consolidated who have grasped the industries. The body politic sorely needs these savings alleged to have been made through the pretended force of modern ways as asserted by some of our statesmen blind to the actual workings of the trusts, and this truth is now much more cognized than during the heights of the syndicating era.

People are manifesting a strong desire to see once more the coming of individual and smaller corporations. The closed manufacturing establishments ordered so by the trusted interests, the people want to see once more running, and instead of one great interest controlling one industry the people are demanding the receipt of the independents and small corporation on the scene. The abolition of the rebates and private car drawbacks seems to be a factor in this, and if not, perhaps the Sherman law might be made to apply where the prices are managed in special localities or wherever necessary to stamp out a competition, in a way that all competition is undersold and driven out of that particular market.

## REAL PROGRESS NOT IN UNDUE HASTE.

The president, the commissioner of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, the attorney general, all insist the people must not be too impatient as to visible results so soon in the operation of the anti-trust legislation of the last congress. The president says no undue haste must be made, that every caution must be taken not to imperil great interests, and that in due time results will be visible. Commissioner Garfield announces that he will not commence proceedings under the anti-law as is sought in the complaints being now made to his bureau because he is not prepared, and while giving consideration to all complaints will go slow, rather than take the risk of making retraction should the complaints be unjustified. It seems the insurance companies which within a year or two have greatly increased the burden of the people by oppressive increased premium rates, are not slow in the matter of making their condition public through official reports, because our well groomed companies, can always show a state of preparedness highly gratifying to everybody who has policies with them. The reports now being filed so an account states are mostly those of the insurance people, who naturally look upon this new department as a means of publicity affording them a new method of valuable advertising. But people are looking for reports from some of our really real trusts. They are expecting too, before long, some substantial results, and these can not be better shown than in the appearance of independent plants in competition with the trusts that have so long been able through various methods of keeping them from doing business.

The president is right not to go in too great haste, and that the fair minded corporation which has not resorted to trust methods, should not be injured. The great evils confronting the land and besetting the land can not be corrected in a day or through unwise haste upon the part of the engine of the government. Congress has not yet carried out the full measure of the legislation desired, but it will all in due time. The workings of that already enacted will afford the next congress some valuable lessons gained by experience.

## AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

There is no mistaking the fact that the Social Democratic party is a factor to be reckoned with by both the Republican and Democratic parties. It much more especially concerns the Democratic party because first of the name itself, second the taking out of the Democratic party of much of the element that has found a natural home in that party previously. This fertile soil being now found in the new party, the element of discontent, of state socialism, and allied elements, are getting together to the serious disadvantage of their former party. Late elections have shown increasing votes for the Social Democrats and in more than one municipality, they have formed a not insignificant fraction of the total vote. The last election in Racine of itself disclosed their strength and there is not a great deal of doubt but that nine-tenths of these nearly 700 votes came from the Democratic party.

This element will be found nearer to the Bryan ideas than the idea of Hill, Gorman and Francis of Missouri. The new party is the party of advanced socialism and to be fair so far as is known disassociated from the elements of anarchy. But yet the associations to be found in this new party will be more of an attraction to this mischievous portion of our population naturally than either one of the two old parties. The Republican party has never catered to this element for votes and it has never in any manner shown it could be controlled by them as did the Bryan elements capture and control the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896. It is for this reason and the fact the Republican party has ever been consistent, ever declaring for the preservation and conservation of the rights of humanity, and ever ready to purge the party of dishonesty, that the socialistic coloring has never found congenial surroundings and has held itself aloof.

It has been because of the course of the Democratic party that it has gathered up most of the elements in the country that would make trouble, that would if possible change the condition of things. Every factor that could breed looseness in government, could break up solidity of finances, disrupt orderly conditions have found a home in the Democratic party, and now there is a decided tendency to break aloof and try for results as a new party altogether. What there is of good in the Social Democrats will find itself tied to elements they oppose. The name is not appropriate, is savors of ill and it will attract the factors working for the disintegration of the Republic. But those in the Democratic party who may think this thing is of short life, will find themselves mistaken, and there are not unreasonable suspicions for believing the Social Democrats may be the element of fate destined to complete the breaking up of the Democratic party and dissolve it in fragments that can never be wielded as a whole.

## THE PRESIDENT FOR ALL OF THE COUNTRY.

A disposition has been manifested with crediting to the president things he has not said, or of enlarging upon the subject matter. This has been shown in the eastern coal strike, and if the truth is told, the only concern of the president, was not for any particular interest, but for the interests of the American people as a people utterly regardless of any organized bodies. This was shown in the report of the coal commission appointed by him, which declined to favor one body of American workingmen at the expense of another body, but did declare no discrimination should be made.

Another phase of this matter was that which attributed to the president the statement that the coal strike of the east threatened our nation with a disaster second to none that has occurred to us since the days of the civil war. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle takes this subject up and says:

"The New York Sun accuses President Roosevelt of gross exaggeration in making the following statement at Sioux City: 'The coal strike in the anthracite regions threatened our nation with disaster second to none which has befallen us since the days of the Civil war.' Yet it was frequently declared, just before the winter set in, that deprivation of coal would plunge the north into distress more frightful than anything it had ever experienced or imagined possible. Remarking that the people were learning to get along without anthracite, the Sun adds: 'To compare the anthracite strike's power for calamity with the Civil war is a wide overmeasurement of the one and an undermeasurement of the other.' But the president did not do that. He compared an all winter strike, not with the Civil war, but with disasters that have occurred 'since' the Civil war. Thus he was entirely within bounds and is not open to the charge of extravagance. Critics who criticise for the mere sake of criticism should be sure they are right before going ahead."

## DESTRUCTION OF SEWAGE.

The recent experience of Cleveland, O., in securing pure water is serving as a guide for other cities and equally should be teaching a lesson to the great public. For years Cleveland has pursued a bad policy of securing its water supply and while securing its lake water, has at the same time been pouring the tremendous volume of its sewage into the shallow waters of lake Erie. The water tunnel has been moved further and further out into the lake, but the sewage has kept even pace with it, and now men of science declare the people of Cleveland are drinking sewage contaminated water.

As are the people of Cleveland so are the people of Chicago, though as to that city some day in the distant future when the so called intercepting sewers are completed, the expensive drainage canal may do all its adherents claimed for it originally. Other cities located upon the banks of rivers pump in their water supplies and pour out their sewage not so many feet distant. Still other cities manage to secure reasonable pure water but still continue to put out their sewage in running waters thereby helping to poison people further along. All of our cities and towns are shirking their duties and it is no surprise certain diseases flourish and from year to year carry off their victims.

It ought to be that either vigorous state laws or national laws, and the latter because many cities are located upon navigable waters which are under the direct control of the national government should compel every city or town to destroy their sewage. It can be done as has been demonstrated time and time again. It costs something perhaps, but the preservation of human life and of the health of the individual is worth far more than any additional cost can be that the public sewage be burned, and destroyed by garbage crematories all sewage certainly should be. No other methods are safe. Some cities of Europe and a few in this country have sold their sewage for use upon land adjacent, but the effect of this is disputed, and certainly can not hope to equal in point of actual destruction that served by means of garbage furnaces. Racine has more than once contemplated this, and the contemplation should proceed until the reality comes.

## BUSINESS FOR THE COMMISSION.

There is no danger of any lack of business for the inter-state commission or in the office of the attorney general. In addition to these cases inherited under the old formula, there are the new cases arising continually. One case announced is that of a gas company of Norfolk, Va. This is a petition presented to the commerce committee which charges excessive and unreasonable rates on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and charging the railroad received more for carrying coal consigned to the City Gas company that it demands of others for similar purposes. Then too the case of the Salt trust which is alleged to be receiving favored freight rates, and the first investigation being openly charged to have been a farce by officials of certain western lines. The trouble seems to be in a division of the rates, and some lines refused to make the abnormal divisions with other roads. This resulted in the transportation line controlled or favored by the Salt trust receiving excessive rates, or in other words, the same old game played so successfully before the enactment of the Elkins law. The game being to compel the railroads to give favored rates in default of which the club descended and some favored line got the business.

Of course if the Elkins law is enforced, this trick can not be worked, and the shipping world and railroad world is awaiting to see if the courts will begin business under the newer dispensation by knocking out one by one every measure of protection in the law. Any trifling with the first important case that of the National Salt trust, will settle the the thing and even the first advance made by congress upon the entrenchments of the great trusts and combines in the Elkins law and publicity measure, will be driven back in confusion.

Is it any surprise the Social Democrats are gaining?

The south in these days is prospering remarkably and no factor has been more prominent than the establishment of iron mills and textile mills though as to the latter child labor is a regretable factor that must be eliminated. The rise in the price of cotton is a powerful instrument in the increasing of prosperity, among all sections of the south. A Denver paper discusses this prosperity feature of the south and remarks:

"The fact that the price of cotton is two cents a pound higher than it was two years ago should make this a prosperous year for the south if the price is maintained and a large crop rewards the labor of the planters.

"The truth is that for several years the south has been one of the most prosperous sections of the union, and its development is going forward with wonderful rapidity. Its material resources of nearly every character are developing, and it is increasing rapidly in wealth.

"Nevertheless it remains in many respects the south of a decade ago except so far as the rising generation is imbued with a more progressive and enterprising spirit. It receives little foreign immigration and hence there is almost no injection of new blood into its veins. The presence of a large negro population shuts the south against the immigration of foreign laborers, and in the main the immigration from Europe is of that class."

The pamphlet lately given publicity by the war department showing beyond all question Aguinaldo had arranged to commence hostilities against the United States previous to February 4th, 1899 is a bitter blow to the anti-imperialists, who have always contended it was our soldiers who first commenced hostilities against the Filipinos. This is not true, at least for the testimony is now unquestioned that this Filipino leader had decided to attack our forces before the date mentioned, and this testimony is the telegraphic correspondence of Emilio Aguinaldo in the period which just preceded the fall of Manila and the outbreak of the first hostilities between our men and the insurgent Filipinos. It may be these anti-imperialists and the Democratic assaulters upon our army in the Philippines may persist in not believing this, but proofs of the war department are unassailable.

If St. Louis wins her fight against Chicago in the drainage canal matter, other cities may in turn sue each other for sewage contaminated water. There isn't a great deal of doubt but that with a southeast wind predominating for a little while Racine lake water may show a trace of Chicago sewage, and with a northeast wind possibly Milwaukee sewage. Though normally our water may be very reasonably free from such. This of course is through no fault with the water company. They are conditions every city having water works is exposed to whether in lake or running streams. Running water and agitated waters purify themselves to a large extent as would be natural, but the absolute purity of the drinking supply can not be guaranteed. Drinking water may contain more or less contamination and yet be within the chemical bounds of a reasonable degree of safety for use.

The proposed European coalition is declared off. It will not happen. Too many interests in Europe depending upon United States good will and its food products and manufactured products to raise any custom fight against us. There is one remedy always within the province of nations as well as that of individuals and it is a peaceful remedy and never interferes with the rights of others and innocent people. This is the right to buy where one wills without conspiracy to induce others to follow the example. Any European citizen who for reasons of his own prefers not to buy American products or to buy American manufactured articles, all in the world he needs do is simply not to buy such.

Rumors are current that Chief Justice Fuller intends resigning sometime during the present year and that his successor is to be Governor Taft of the Philippines, despite the reluctance with which the people of the Philippines will let the governor go. But it is evident so far as Governor Taft is concerned he is discouraged, for congress has not given the civil affairs of the islands that attention they required, and tariff conditions existing between the United States and an actual possession of it are very little different than those between foreign countries and this country. His recommendations have received rather scant attention and if he is now willing to listen to a call to the supreme court bench it should occasion no surprise in the least.

The Democratic organizers from all accounts seem to be in a state of activity pretty much all over the country. Even from Nebraska come stories of pernicious activity of these reorganizers right in Mr. Bryan's own home surroundings. One account says he is not the powerful leader he once was, and that the irresistable voice of public events has tended more and more to undermine his influence with the people. There is no more silver question and without that Bryan is wholly without force, as in many localities there are leaders of socialism who are much more potent than he is, and would accept nothing from Bryan unless he would take in the whole business.

If it is that the method proposed of ascertaining the value of all railroad property by means of the stock and bond valuation or upon the value as ascertained by an average of several years of gross earnings, what is the matter of the tax commission valuing the property of railroads everywhere in the state upon a genuine ad valorem plan, just as the railroads themselves would do in taking an inventory or any other line of business. This is the way they do in some states, the local assessors meeting as a board after they had assessed in their respective localities and agreeing to the valuation as a whole.

Canada, which has been charging Chinese a poll tax of $100 intends having a fee or poll tax of $500 and a measure will be brought in to this purpose in the next parliament. This much heavier tax will have a due effect upon Chinese immigration, as it has been comparatively easy for the Chinese to enter this country from the Canada side, but with this tax of $500 upon every Chinaman landing in Canada, there is going to be less of them. They enforce laws over in Canada too, which is an important matter for consideration.

Postmaster General Payne fully believes in the good old doctrine, if rascality is detected within your own party, drive the rascals out. Thus he is investigating through his department and has authorized the investigators to strike in where they may. He promises any culprits may and will be taken care of. Irregularities thriven upon any customs permitted so many years to exist by congress to exist and in fact out of the power of the postmaster general to change, will be reported upon in due time. But actual wrong doers need look for no mercy and will be looked after.

It is now determined there will be no more non partisan judiciary tickets in Chicago. There will be three tickets in the field. One Republican, one Democratic and the third composed of names defeated in both conventions. The suggestion has been made that if the judiciary is to be non partisan to a certainty, the bench must be composed of an even number of judges and care taken by bar nominating conventions to carefully alternate the thing.

There are those who refuse to understand the senate made no change or amendment in the governor's primary bill. All it did do was to provide for the referendum on all state officials, including legislative, the rest of the bill was to go into immediate effect. Now why charge the senate with cutting the bill all to pieces and trifling with the platform which provided no details.

There seems to be a dead lock on the school mill tax proposition. The senate conference committee insist on their bill of $350,000 from the general fund and a tax of six-tenths of a mill, while the house committee demand a straight seven-tenths of a cent tax with no extra taken from the general fund. There is not such a difference as should prevent an agreement. However, that is to say, most people would say remove the school mill tax altogether.

Racine manufacturers generally oppose a rate commission, believing such course will only result in injury to them. It is, however, possible their fears may be unjustified. The idea prevalent is that it will be difficult to secure men who can serve entirely impartial and with ability or any such salaries as is proposed. Certainly the legislature should give due heed to those opposing and carefully consider their arguments.

The assembly in all its propositions declined to assent to the members of the legislature being included in the referendum. There is no earthly reason why the people should not vote as to whether or not they wish legislators included in a primary law.

It is obvious a state administration with state employes free to act can control any primary election, especially of the proposed pattern. The control comes in the petition feature for candidates as much as anything else.

The coal strike commission in their report declared no discrimination should be made in labor. This was a declaration in behalf of American citizens of all beliefs or no beliefs. The right to work is sacred.

If ninety per cent of the transactions on the Chicago board of trade are gambling deals as Judge Adams of St. Louis thinks, what about the bucket shops? It is merely the difference between the pronounced square gambling house and the crooked one.

Grover Cleveland and Booker T. Washington on the same platform speaking in behalf of the education of the negroes of the south. There is greatness in the ex-president's act when one considers his party at large.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware is charged with permitting appointments based on political recommendations contrary to his declarations in taking office. Such are, however, denied by office employes.

Attorney General Knox properly refuses to enter on a truce with the Northern Securities merger people. The order goes forth to obey the decree of the court or take the consequences.

It looks like the tax-exemption bill was to be defeated. If the work of the tax commission is to be discredited in such fashion, what is the earthly use of keeping up the commission at all?

Wisconsin should never in any manner lose its control of the railroads within the state. If a commission is necessary let it be elective by all means and not official pap from Madison.

There is no reason why employers should not be fair in hiring men to take the place of strikers, that is notify applicants of the facts. But the law should certainly protect all workers.

The tax commission ad valorem railroad taxation bill is reported for passage in the senate. It will become law. It is substantially that of the commission.

Bjornson, the writer, wants an ethnological and political alliance of all people of Germanic origin to bring about general peace conditions in the world.

Admiral Schley in his visit to several western cities has been received with much attention and with public banquets notably at the Twin Cities.

It is now probable an entirely new primary measure will be brought forward. People are keeping awake nights fretting about this thing.

Wisconsin is to be one of the states calling on the congress to call a constitutional convention that senators be elected by the people.

Reports are out German agrarians are organizing a Continental Customs Union to operate against American and English made goods.

It is declared important legislation like that of a proposed railway rate commission should be debated in open session thoroughly.

The Milwaukee Health board have commenced an anti-expectoration crusade. The women are invited to take a helpful hand.

It is no use to longer belittle the fact that many thousands of western people are locating up in British Columbia. Why?

A returned Appleton citizen says the reported famine condition in Northern Sweden has been greatly exaggerated.

It is announced the interstate commerce commission will now take up the coal roads and do some probing.

It seems there are stand patters both in the senate and the assembly.

Senator Whitehead does not lose his head, so to speak.

## PRESS COMMENT.

Milwaukee Sentinel: D. B. Hill charges President Roosevelt with having had "little experience in politics." But it was of the right kind, and he went through it unsoiled—which counts for something, Mr. Hill.

Chicago News: As the railway magnates are only human, after all, they may try to force President Roosevelt to walk most of the way home from Yellowstone park.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Kentucky woman has resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because she can't vote. This is a terrible revenge, but let us hope the country will bear up bravely.

Ohio State Journal: Statistics show that fewer married men than bachelors commit suicide. A bachelor explains this by remarking that the married men have had a taste of what's coming to them, and are afraid to take the chance.

Philadelphia Bulletin: A new hat often intoxicates a woman with delight when it goes to her head.

Brooklyn Eagle: It is said that King Carlos of Portugal consumes thirty-one huge and exceedingly strong Havana cigars daily. What he needs is a damper in his windpipe. He has too much draft. It takes an ordinary smoker a good hour to burn up such a cigar.

Boston Globe: At last Minister Leishman has succeeded in getting an opportunity to deliver President Roosevelt's letter to the sultan. Special delivery in Turkey is sometimes slow.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is nip and tuck now between the budding leaves and the budding of strikes.

Milwaukee Sentinel: With Irish comedians being egged off the stage and "Mr. Dooley" getting $40,000 a year there seems to be a miscarriage of justice somewhere.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Reggie Vanderbilt's portraits go far to explain his objection to being snap-shotted before he has a chance to fix his face.

Evening Wisconsin: Now that the girls have paid for their Easter bonnets out of their own pockets, the marrying parsons are experiencing a revival of business.

Chicago Record-Herald: The big steamship trust has decided to take more time hereafter in conveying the mails between New York and London. This, however, is about the only particular in which the trust intends to "go slow."

Chicago Inter Ocean: The presidential boom of Mr. Ingalls of Cincinnati was one of the shortest lived the country has known in many a year, not excepting the three-day presidential booms which invariably follow the re-election of our mayor.

Buffalo Express: One feature of Chicago's new woman's paper will be a "Man Lovely" column. Would not a "Man Awful Nice" column be more likely to catch the eye of the feminine readers?

Baltimore Herald: Men and women differ as to shopping propensities. The women prefer dry goods, while the taste of the men seems to incline to the wet variety.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Hanna admits that he was grievously disappointed over the result of the Cleveland election. Mr. Hanna has not been in politics long enough to pretend that he likes to be run down by the other man's road roller.

New York Evening Sun: The stork, which is busy depositing triplets all over the country at present is trying to turn the race suicide theory into a joke. This is perilously near to lese majesty.

New York Mail and Express: Dakota divorces and New Jersey charters seem to be catching it all around. They are companions in judicial misery.

Kansas City Times: A Kansas City judge has decided that a baby cannot be attached for its parents' debts. The idea that the parents' attachment for the child is the strongest is quite logical.

New York World: Over 10,000 immigrants landed at one port in one day, and Good Friday at that! Here is a problem in assimilation matching the Morgan load of "undigested securities."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Paterson, N. J., is particular about some things and not quite so particular about other things. For example, it is particular not to allow the Salvation Army to hold meetings on the streets, but it made no particular effort to prevent anarchists from regarding it as a safe place to get their European mail.

Armour (S. D.) Herald: Spring must be here even though it keeps on snowing every other night. It is impossible to keep the tomcat at home now, whereas a month ago he had to be shoved out of doors every night.

Delevan Enterprise: The senate amendment to the house primary bill, attaching a referendum clause, is one of the fairest minded propositions that could possibly be offered. The senate in this action is standing as safeguard between the people and a measure which provides for sweeping changes, which is wholly untried, and as likely to prove adverse as not, to their best interests.

# HOUSEHOLD
## FAMILY .·. CIRCLE .·. AND .·. TABLE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN IN AND ABOUT THE HOME

### THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Family Gathering.—The daily family gatherings at the dining table should be made events of good nature and pleasant conversation. The scientific thinker knows the effects upon the digestion of happy surroundings. The influence upon the mind of a joyous and contented mood when partaking of a food is invaluable. It is an educator in the family of no small importance and in no way is the standard of the family manners more correctly estimated than by a close observance of how its members conduct themselves at table. It is not always possible to have cut glass nor yet fresh flowers on one's table, but there may always pervade it an atmosphere of neatness, even though governed by the utmost simplicity. The linen may be kept spotless and the dishes be dainty and free from nicks and other blemishes. Plants and pictures help vastly to make cheerful a dining room, while the smile of welcome, the pleasant word or humorous story exercises no greater power for good at any time than when dining.

Good Breeding—The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves, and they expect everyone else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husband are not aired, neither are the domestic upheavals.

The repose of the well bred woman is not the quiet of weakness. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry.

Well bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the world to maintain a high standard both of morals and behavior.—Ex.

What Fools are Fond of.—The woman who drifts—that is, tires quickly of this place or that and is quick to make changes—is rarely either a happy or prosperous creature. Self guidance is not always the best, for unless it be steered by a higher power, it is very apt to make the voyage of life a hazardous one. Constantly drifting in new directions, without any definite or serious aim, is giving a life without any purpose to ennoble it or any usefulness to make it worth living. Stay where you are until you are sure that you can better yourself by making a change; and learn to make the most of the opportunities that lie within your reach. If you would be successful. An old proverb says: "Changes are lightsome and fools are fond of them." Patient, well-directed efforts must lead to strength and light, and reward the ambition from which they sprung.

For Injury to Child.—A child sometimes falls on its head and becomes unconscious. Generally it soon comes around and is itself again, but in any case the child must be put to bed and kept there quietly till the next day. If its feet are cold, fill a bottle with hot water, wrap it in flannel and apply it to the extremeties. Wet rags should be applied to the head and changed frequently. An excellent way of cooling the forehead is to apply a little eau de cologne or methylated spirit and then to fan the forehead briskly; this causes the spirit to evaporate and leaves the forehead as cold as if ice had been applied. As head injuries are dangerous, especially to children whose bones are very soft, it is always best to send for a doctor in any case.

Choosing Kid Gloves.—When choosing kid gloves, do not always select a thick pair or a very thin pair, but those of medium thickness, for they will generally be found to wear best. Much, too, depends upon the kind of leather. Gloves that are soft and stretchy are seldom disappointing.

To Test Drinking Water.—It is an excellent plan to test the family drinking water at least once during the season. Water that is at one time pure and wholesome may finally, for some reason, become too impure for use. A simple test of drinking water is to fill a pint bottle three-quarters full. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of pure granulated sugar in the water and cork the bottle. Set it in a warm place for two days. If in this time it becomes cloudy it is unfit for domestic use. Be careful that the bottle is as absolutely clean as you can make it and the sugar is pure. A second simple test is the following: Obtain about 5 cents' worth of saturated solution of permanganate of potasium. Add five drops of this to a pint bottle of the water. This will turn the water a beautiful rose purple. If there is any considerable amount of organic matter in the water this color will turn, in the course of a few hours, to a more or less dirty reddish brown. If the color of the bottle remains for twelve hours unchanged from the rose-purple color it had at first it may be considered free from dangerous organisms.

A Well Dressed Woman.—Never hangs a jacket by a loop at the back. If she has no coat hanger she folds and lays it in a drawer.

Never puts a waist away before thoroughly aired.

Does not wear a veil so long that it becomes filled with dust, moisture and poisonous substances.

Does not put her gloves away without blowing into shape and smoothing carefully.

Dusts her hats and covers them with tissue paper before putting in box.

If she has no shoe form, she stuffs paper into her shoes to keep them in shape.

Takes off her street dress upon entering the house and brushes it well before hanging away.

When her veils are damp presses and rolls them lightly.

Keeps her furs where dust cannot reach them.

Abhors a grease spot and mends her garments at the first broken stitch.

Avoid Thick Pillows.—Avoid sleeping on thick pillows, for by bending the neck unduly these interfere with the outflow of the venous blood from the head. A moderately thin pillow that just fills up the space above the shoulders, is most suitable and generally promotes refreshing sleep. As a rule, people sleep on the side, and, therefore, without any pillow, the head would be uncomfortable and considerably lower than the body. Children should be encouraged to sleep with only a thin pillow and no bolster.

A Window Seat.—An acceptable window seat which most girls crave for their rooms starts with one of the low rattan seats without backs that may be bought at any shop offering an assortment of this ware. They come in different lengths so that a little care in selection secures one to fit almost any window space. They may be left the natural color, preferably, stained to match the finish of the woodwork of the room. A loose cushion adds to their comfort and a valance may be used if liked.

For Dust in Eye.—If a speck of dust or cinder gets into the eye close it and keep it shut for about a minute. The moisture of the eye will then carry the dust into the corner near the nose, from which it can be easily removed. On no account touch the eye with the finger until you have tried this. The pressure of the finger will cause the dust to scratch the eyeball and make it painful, even after the speck has been removed, and will also make the removal very much more difficult.

### FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Cups and saucers that have become stained may be made fresh again by rubbing them with coal ashes.

Sprinkle borax in places infested with insects and they will speedily disappear. This is an inexpensive remedy.

For a nervous headache, take a cup of moderately strong tea in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused. No milk should be used.

Use hard water for tea, wherever, it is possible, as it extracts less tannin from the leaves. The tannin is very injurious to those suffering from weak digestion and dyspepsia.

For cleansing nickel plating mix ammonia and whiting together and apply with a cloth. This mixture may be bottled and used as necessity requires.

Silver that is not in constant use can be kept untarnished by wrapping in brown paper. If this is done and the whole enveloped in some woolen article it will retain its brilliancy for a long time.

All laces, before being ironed should be carefully pulled out, each point receiving attention. You will be repaid for your trouble, as the lace will look twice as nice and last clean a much longer time.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved gum arabic. A useful thing to remember is that the iron will not stick to the clothes if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water.

In order to whiten the hands it is a good thing to sleep in old white kid gloves, the finger tops of which should be cut off to allow of some ventilation, and before putting on the gloves the hands should be rubbed with cold cream.

Keep stores of rice, corn, flour, etc., in closely covered tins and label each tin with the name of whatever it contains. This labeling is quickly done and it will be a great saving of time whenever the contents of the tins happens to be wanted.

There is no better cure for biliousness than boneset tea, or that made from German chamomile. Drink freely of it for several mornings. Lemonade and any acid fruit are also excellent for biliousness, as well as raw or cooked tomatoes.

For the sting of a bee or wasp nothing is better to neutralize the poison than fine-cut tobacco dampened and applied to the wound. A raw onion cut in two and laid on the puncture will also neutralize the poison in a short time; also a pinch of common salt, slightly dampened, will soon relieve the pain.

Remember that a cold bath is one from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit; tepid, from 85 to 92 degrees; warm, from 92 to 98 degrees; hot, 98 to 109 degrees. In the case of vapor baths the warmest degree under ordinary circumstances is about 130 degrees.

Hangnails are usually the result of a dry condition of the skin and need persistent treatment to effect a cure. Soak the fingers in hot water for a few minutes every night, and carefully cut away the dry and loosened skin. Never remove hangnails in a downward direction.

If you are living in a moth infested house it is an excellent plan on cleaning a trunk, a bureau or a closet to go over all the cracks and crevices with naptha. A can with a long spout enables one to do this quickly, but nevertheless destroys the eggs or larvae that may have found an abiding place.

### FOR THE TABLE.

Chicken Souffle.—To serve chicken souffle in pepper cases, remove a slice from the stem of each pepper; either the green or red kind will do. Scoop out the seeds and leave the shells for an hour in an ice water bath. At the end of that time drain and wipe them dry. For the filling mix a cupful of finely chopped chicken, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a cupful of hot milk. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, let it come to a boil and stir in the yolks of three eggs. Remove from the fire and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour the mixture into the shells, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown and fluffy.

Banana Scallop—Bananas are good enough in their ordinary simplicity, but some persons there are who like bananas made into a sort of scallop in this way: Cut half a dozen bananas into half inch slices. Cut some bread into small pieces and place a layer of these in the bottom of a pudding dish. Add a layer of bananas, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Repeat these layers until all have been used, having bread as the topmost. Put over the top a teaspoonful of melted butter and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Bake half an hour in a quick oven.

Hickorynut Cake.—Hickorynut cake is deservedly a favorite among sweets, but it is not every cook who cares to spend the time required for shelling the nuts. A little trick that is worth knowing in this connection is this: If boiling water is poured over the nuts and the latter allowed to remain immersed for twenty minutes before cracked it will be an easy matter to extract the nut meats.

Tutti Frutti Salad.—One-half of a pound of figs, cut fine, ¼ pound of stoned dates, 4 oranges, cut into small slices; 1 cupful of canned strawberries, 1 cupful of canned pineapple, the juice of one lemon, 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar and 1 cupful of sherry.

Apple Custard—Pare and core four good sized apples, place in a saucepan with a very little water and cook until very soft, then beat until perfectly smooth; add one-half cup of sugar and one cup of milk into which two eggs have been beaten. Mix all well together, season to taste with cinnamon or nutmeg, orange or lemon peel, etc., place in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for about one-half hour.

### DRESS HINTS.

Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes and millinery.

A very fetching deep collar on a gray voile dress is formed, as to the lower half, of four bias folds.

Gray and mauve is a favorite spring combination, and amethysts, we are told, are to be again fashionable.

The flower toque is to be seen again this spring, but its shape will be wider and bolder than heretofore.

Washable pongee skirts are to be found in pale shades, pinks and blues, and in the natural pongee color. They are trimmed with lace-edged ruffles.

A skirt that just escapes the ground is not only convenient, but it is far better for a woman when walking to stand up straight than it is to lean to one side as one almost invariably does when grasping a long spirt to hold it off the ground, therefore, the shortened skirt is healthful, too.

A new cut of bodice gives the drooping shoulder effect which is to be all the fashion this summer. Seams are being cut right up to the shoulder. Except that the seams are less curved the bodices are almost identical with those in the early '60s. The seams of the new bodice linings are almost straight from waist to shoulder, the bodice being slightly pointed in front.

## THREW BOMBS AT TURKS

### Revolutionists Turn Defeat Into Victory Killing Many of Their Adversaries.

SALONICA, European Russia, April 18—A sanguinary fight has occurred at the village of Opeta between revolutionists from Palanka and Turkish troops. After the encounter had lasted some time and the revolutionists were getting the worst of it, a dozen of them being killed and wounded, they resorted to the use of dynamite and hurled bombs among the Turks, seventy of whom were killed or wounded by the explosion.

In the panic which followed the revolutionists broke through the Turkish cordon and escaped.

## MEANS DEATH OF THE PRIMARY BILL

### Not the Slightest Prospect That Senate and Assembly Conferees Can Agree.

### LOWER HOUSE TO OFFER ENTIRE NEW MEASURE

### $300 License Fee for Dealers in Cigarettes Recommended for Passage--Sale of Same in State to be Forbidden.

MADISON, April 18.—Postponement of the final meeting of the conference committee on the primary election bill until Monday evening does not mean that there is any prospect of an agreement being reached, the only purpose of the meeting being to determine how the report of its disagreement shall be made, the members being split also on this point. Senator Whitehead holds that it should be a joint report, while Chairman Andrew of the assembly committee contends that, while a joint report would be the proper thing if there was an agreement, under the present situation, according to rule and precedent, the committee from each house should report separately. But, however the report is made, there is no question as to the result, which will be the death of the bill through failure to agree.

This result will be followed very closely by the introduction of a new bill by the assembly committee on privileges and elections. It is still undecided whether this bill will be on the lines of the sixth proposition made by the assembly members at the conference—for a referendum on state officers below lieutenant governor, and a state convention for the formulation of the platform and election of the state central committee, or whether it will simply be the present bill with a referendum for the entire measure, to be voted on by the people at the spring election next year, so that it can take effect before the next general election.

The first proposition is very close to the bill offered by Senator Kreutzer as a substitute when the primary bill was up in the upper house, but the administration men have little expectation that it will pass the senate. The insist that it was not offered with any thought that it would pass, and express doubt whether Senator Kreutzer himself would have voted for it had it received the support of the administration senators, which it might have had, they say, had they been given a chance to examine it.

Senator Bird's bill imposing a license fee of $300 on the dealer in cigarettes, also requiring him to give a bond of $1,000 as a guarantee that he will not violate the law by selling cigarettes to minors, will be recommended for passage next week, it is believed, by the senate committee on state affairs. Senator Bird favors this rather than the straight prohibition bill which he introduced, which is the same as the bill passed by the assembly. He believes, after a careful examination of the decisions, that it will stand the test of the courts better than the prohibitory bill, and also believes that it has a better chance of passage.

Absolute prohibition of the sale of game in the state is what the joint committee on fish and game has decided on as the best method of protecting game. With this law, spring shooting will be permitted during the month of April, but the change will not take effect until next spring, as the remaining April days this year are too few to make it any object to put the law in effect at once.

Considerable opposition is being manifested to the divorce bill reported by the assembly judiciary committee as a substitute for the bill which sought to prohibit the marriage of either party to the divorce within two years after the decree is granted. The substitute offered by the committee permits the husband or wife who procures the divorce to marry at once, but prohibits the party from whom the divorce is procured from marrying within a year. It is well known that the defendant is not always the guilty party in a divorce case, though often willing to consent to the decree, and there is a feeling that in the majority of cases as many restrictions should be placed on the party who seeks the divorce as on the one from whom it is obtained.

The joint committee on rules of the two houses will meet next Tuesday to fix the date for the final adjournment of the legislature. Chairmen of the several committees have been directed to report before that time the number of bills they have on hand, and the question will be sized up as nearly as possible. The joint resolution introduced this week, and now in the hands of the committee on rules, fixes the date for May 2, but this is only a "feeler," to be amended. The earliest date seriously talked of is May 16, and it is more likely to be a week later.

MADISON, April 18.—In the senate yesterday morning the woman suffrage bill came up on the question of ordering it engrossed, and on motion of Senator O'Neil, its author, was laid over until next Thursday morning.

The committee on public health made a divided report on the bill to license barbers. Messrs. Sarau and Willy favored the measure, and Senator Eaton dissented.

The committee on incorporations reported for indefinite postponement the bill providing for local license for peddlers.

To know all there is to know about a Sarsaparilla, take Ayer's. Your doctor will say so, too. He knows.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## MISS ROBERTS VICTOR

### Winner of W. C. T. U. Medal Also Carries Off Honors at Union Grove.

The interclass oratorical contest of the Union Grove high school was held in the village opera house last evening. The exercises were largely attended. Miss Edith Roberts won first place, Miss Ellen Skewes second and Wm. Roberts third.

The names of the contestants are: Freshmen—Winnie Wilson, Edith Roberts; Sophomores—George Meredith; Mina McEachron; Juniors—Myra Payne, Alice Smith; Seniors—Ellen Skewes, Wm. Roberts.

The judges were C. H. Hemingway, superintendent of Rock county schools, J. G. Voss, superintendent of Walworth county schools and C. W. Rittenberg, superintendent of Delavan schools.

The winners of this contest will represent Union Grove in the district contest to be held in Union Grove on May first, in which will participate Burlington, Kenosha, Racine and Union Grove.

Miss Edith Roberts, the winner of the first place of this contest, is the young lady who won the silver medal in a similar contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. convention, held in the Baptist church Thursday. She is 16 years of age and possesses remarkable elocutionary talents. Her home is in Corliss, but her education she is securing in Union Grove schools.

DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.
Permanently cured by the masterly power of "South American Nervine Tonic." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

## BANK ROBBER KILLED; CITIZEN IS WOUNDED

### Baker Surprises Burglars—Dead Body of One Found Some Distance From Scene of Shooting.

WAMPUN, Pa., April 18.—In a battle following an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National bank of this place early this morning, one man was killed and another seriously wounded.

The dead man was one of the burglars and he has not yet been identified. The wounded man was Henry Willoughby, a baker, who surprised the burglars while at work. His injuries are serious but not fatal.

Willoughby was passing the bank at an early hour on his way to work when he was suddenly confronted by a man who at the point of a revolver ordered him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. A moment later both men fired at each other. At the report of the revolvers two other men rushed from the bank and took a hand in the shooting.

The three corner revolver fight aroused some of the people in the vicinity of the bank and they were soon at the scene of the battle but before their arrival the burglars fled. While the men had broken into the banking rooms they had not completed the drilling of the safe and their attempt at robbery was unsuccessful.

This morning the body of one of the burglars was discovered in a vacant lot on the upper end of the town. As the bullet wound was near his heart it is presumed that his companions had to drag or drive their dying comrade from the bank to where he was found. While he was dressed only in an ordinary suit of clothes he was not shabbily dressed, and on his body was found a gold watch and some cash. Willoughby was shot in both legs and it is supposed he fired the shot that killed the burglar. Great excitement prevails in the town and a posse has been organized to pursue the burglars.

This Will Interest Mothers.
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# When Knighthood Was In Flower

*Or, The Love Story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, the King's Sister, and Happening in the Reign of His August Majesty King Henry the Eighth*

Rewritten and Rendered Into Modern English From Sir Edwin Caskoden's Memoir

By Edwin Caskoden [Charles Major]

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[CONTINUED.]

"I am waiting to see the king," said she. "Little Caskoden's friend, Brandon, has been arrested for a brawl of some sort over in London, and Sir Edwin and Lady Jane have importuned me to obtain his release, which I have promised to do. Perhaps your grace will allow me to petition you in place of carrying my request to the king. You are quite as powerful as his majesty in London, and I should like to ask you to obtain for Master Brandon his liberty at once. I shall hold myself infinitely obliged if your lordship will do this for me." She smiled upon him her sweetest smile and assumed an indifference that would have deceived any one but Buckingham. Upon him under the circumstances it was worse than wasted. Buckingham at once consented and said that notwithstanding the fact that he did not like Brandon, to oblige her highness he would undertake to befriend a much more disagreeable person.

"I fear," he said, "it will have to be done secretly—by conniving at his es-

*"What is this?" cried Henry.*

cape rather than by an order for his release. The citizens are greatly aroused over the alarming frequency of such occurrences, and as many of the offenders have lately escaped punishment by reason of court interference I fear this man Brandon will have to bear the brunt, in the London mind, of all these unpunished crimes. It will be next to impossible to liberate him except by arranging privately with the keeper for his escape. He could go down into the country and wait in seclusion until it is all blown over or until London has a new victim, and then an order can be made pardoning him, and he can return."

"Pardoning him! What are you talking of, my lord? He has done nothing to be pardoned for. He should be and shall be rewarded." Mary spoke impetuously, but caught herself and tried to remedy her blunder. "That is, if I have heard the straight of it. I have been told that the killing was done in the defense of two—women." Think of this poor, unconscious girl, so full of grief and trouble, talking thus to Buckingham, who knew so much more about the affair than even she who had taken so active a part in it!

"Who told you of it?" asked the duke.

Mary saw she had made a mistake and, after hesitating for a moment, answered: "Sir Edwin Caskoden. He had it from Master Brandon, I suppose." Rather adroit this was, but equidistant from both truth and effectiveness.

"I will go at once to London and arrange for Brandon's escape," said Buckingham, preparing to leave. "But you must not divulge the fact that I do it. It would cost me all the favor I enjoy with the people of London, though I would willingly lose that favor a thousand times over for a smile from you."

She gave the smile, and as he left followed his retiring figure with her eyes and thought, "After all, he has a kind heart."

She breathed a sigh of relief, too, for she felt she had accomplished Brandon's release and still retained her dangerous secret, the divulging of which she feared would harden Henry's heart against her blandishments and strand her upon the throne of France.

But she was not entirely satisfied with the arrangement. She knew that her obligation to Brandon was such as to demand of her that she should not leave the matter of his release to any other person, much less to an enemy such as Buckingham. Yet the cost of his freedom by a direct act of her own would be so great that she was tempted to take whatever risk there might be in the way that had opened itself to her. Not that she would not have made the sacrifice willingly or would not have told Henry all if that were the only chance to save Brandon's life, but the other way, the one she had taken by Buckingham's help, seemed safe, and, though not entirely satisfying, she could not see how it could miscarry. Buckingham was notably jealous of his knightly word, and she had unbounded faith in her influence over him. In short, like many another person, she was as wrong as possible just at the time when she thought she was entirely right, and when the cost of a mistake was at its maximum.

She recoiled also from the thought of Brandon's "escape," and it hurt her that he should be a fugitive from the justice that should reward him, yet she quieted these disturbing suggestions with the thought that it would be only for a short time, and Brandon, she knew, would be only too glad to make the sacrifice if it purchased for her freedom from the worse than damnation that lurked in the French marriage.

All this ran quickly through Mary's mind and brought relief, but it did not cure the uneasy sense, weighing like lead upon her heart, that she should take no chance with this man's life and should put no further weight of sacrifice upon him, but should go to the king and tell him a straightforward story, let it hurt where it would. With a little meditation, however, came a thought which decided the question and absolutely made everything bright again for her, so great was her capability for distilling light. She would go at once to Windsor with Jane and would dispatch a note to Brandon at Newgate telling him upon his escape to come to her. He might remain in hiding in the neighborhood of Windsor, and she could see him every day. The time had come to Mary when to "see him every day" would turn Plutonian shades into noonday brightness and weave sunbeams out of utter darkness. With Mary, to resolve was to act; so the note was soon dispatched by a page, and one hour later the girls were on their road to Windsor.

Buckingham went to Newgate, expecting to quake a virtue, with Mary, out of the necessity imposed by the king's command in freeing Brandon. He had hoped to induce Brandon to leave London stealthily and immediately by representing to him the evil consequences of a break between the citizens and the king, liable to grow out of his release, and relied on Brandon's generosity to help him out, but when he found the note which Mary's page had delivered to the keeper of Newgate he read it, and all his plans were changed.

He caused the keeper to send the note to the king, suppressing the fact that he, Buckingham, had any knowledge of it. The duke then at once started to Greenwich, where he arrived and sought the king a few minutes before the time he knew the messenger with Mary's note would come. The king was soon found, and Buckingham, in apparent anger, told him that the city authorities refused to deliver Brandon except upon an order under the king's seal.

Henry and Buckingham were intensely indignant at the conduct of the scurvy burghers, and an immense amount of self importance was displayed and shamefully wasted. This manifestation was at its highest when the messenger from Newgate arrived with Mary's poor little note as intended by the duke.

The note was handed to Henry, who read aloud as follows:

To Master Charles Brandon, greeting: Soon you will be at liberty, perhaps ere this is to your hand. Surely would I not leave you long in prison. I go to Windsor at once, there to live in the hope that I may see you speedily. MARY.

"What is this?" cried Henry. "My sister writing to Brandon? God's death! My Lord of Buckingham, the suspicions you whispered in my ear may have some truth. We will let this fellow remain in Newgate and allow our good people of London to take their own course with him."

Buckingham went to Windsor next day and told Mary that arrangements had been made the night before for Brandon's escape and that he had heard that Brandon had left for New Spain.

Mary thanked the duke, but had no smiles for any one. Her supply was exhausted.

She remained at Windsor nursing her love for the sake of the very pain it brought her and dreading the battle for more than life itself which she knew she should soon be called upon to fight.

At times she would fall into one of her old fits of anger because Brandon had not come to see her before he left, but soon the anger melted into tears, and the tears brought a sort of joy when she thought that he had run away from her because he loved her. After Brandon's defense of her in Billingsgate Mary had begun to see the whole situation differently, and everything was changed. She still saw the same great distance between them as before, but with this difference, she was looking up now. Before that event he had been plain Charles Brandon and she the Princess Mary. She was the princess still, but he was a demigod.

So Mary remained at Windsor and grieved and wept and dreamed and longed that she might see across the miles of billowy ocean to her love, her love, her love! Meanwhile Brandon had his trial in secret down in London and had been condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered for having saved to her more than life itself.

Put not your trust in princesses!

## CHAPTER X.

### JUSTICE, O KING!

SUCH was the state of affairs when I returned from France. How I hated myself because I had not faced the king's displeasure and had not refused to go until Brandon was safely out of his trouble. It was hard for me to believe that I had left such a matter to two foolish girls, one of them as changeable as the wind and the other completely under her control. I could but think of the difference between myself and Brandon, and well knew, had I been in his place, he would have liberated me or stormed the very walls of London single handed and alone.

Next to myself I condemned those wretched girls for leaving Brandon to perish—Brandon, to whom they both owed so much. Their selfishness turned me against all womankind.

I did not dally this time. I trusted to no Lady Jane or Lady Mary. I determined to go to the king at once and tell him all. I did not care if the wretched Mary and Jane both had to marry the French king or the devil himself. I did not care if they and all the host of their perfidious sisterhood went to the nether side of the universe, there to remain forever. I would retrieve my fault in so far as it was retrievable and save Brandon, who was worth them all put together. I would tell Mary and Jane what I thought of them, and that should end matters between us. I felt as I did toward them not only because of their treatment of Brandon, but because they had made me guilty of a grievous fault, for which I should never so long as I lived forgive myself. I determined to go to the king, and go I did within five minutes of the time I heard that Brandon was yet in prison.

I found the king sitting alone at public dinner and, of course, was denied speech with him. I was in no humor to be balked, so I thrust aside the guards and, much to everybody's fright, for I was wild with grief, rage and despair and showed it in every feature, rushed to the king and fell upon my knees at his feet.

"Justice, O king!" I cried, and all the courtiers heard. "Justice, O king, for the worst used man and the bravest, truest soul that ever lived and suffered!" Here the tears began to stream down my face and my voice choked in my throat. "Charles Brandon, your majesty's one time friend, lies in a loathsome, rayless dungeon, condemned to death, as your majesty may know, for the killing of two men in Billingsgate ward. I will tell you all. I should be thrust out from the society of decent men for not having told you before I left for France, but I trusted it to another who has proved false. I will tell you all. Your sister, the Lady Mary, and Lady Jane Bolingbroke were returning alone after dark from a visit to the soothsayer Grouche, of whom your majesty has heard. I had been notified of the Lady Mary's intended visit to him, although she had enjoined absolute secrecy upon my informant. I could not go, being detained upon your majesty's service—it was the night of the ball to the ambassadors—and I asked Brandon to follow them, which he did without the knowledge of the princess.

"Upon returning the ladies were attacked by four ruffians and would have met with worse than death had not the bravest heart and the best sword in England defended them victoriously against such fearful odds. He left them at Bridewell without hurt or injury, though covered with wounds himself. This man is condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but I know not your majesty's heart if he be not at once reprieved and richly rewarded. Think, my king! He saved the royal honor of your sister, who is so dear to you and has suffered so terribly for his loyalty and bravery. The day I left so hurriedly for France the Lady Mary promised she would tell you all and liberate this man who had so nobly saved her, but she is a woman and was born to betray."

The king laughed a little at my vehemence.

"What is this you are telling me, Sir Edwin? I know of Brandon's death sentence, but much as I regret it I cannot interfere with the justice of our good people of London for the murder of two knights in their streets. If Brandon committed such a crime, and I understand he does not deny it, I cannot help him, however much I should like to do so. But this nonsense about my sister! It cannot be true. It must be trumped up out of your love in order to save your friend. Have a care, good master, how you say such a thing. If it were true, would not Brandon have told it at his trial?"

"It is as true as that God lives, my king! If the Lady Mary and Lady Jane do not bear me out in every word I have said, let my life pay the forfeit. He would not tell of the great reason for killing the men, fearing to compromise the honor of those whom he had saved, for, as your majesty is aware, persons sometimes go to Grouche's for purposes other than to listen to his soothsaying. Not in this case, God knows, but there are slanderous tongues, and Brandon was willing to die with closed lips rather than set them wagging against one so dear to you. It seems that those ladies, who owe so much to him, are also willing that he should die rather than themselves bear the consequences of their own folly. Do not delay, I beseech your majesty. Eat not another morsel, I pray you, until this brave man, who has so truly served you, be taken from his prison and freed from his sentence of death. Come, come, my king, this moment, and all that I have, my wealth, my life, my honor, are yours for all time."

The king remained a moment in thought, with knife in hand.

"Caskoden, I have never detected you in a lie in all the years I have known you. You are not very large in body, but your honor is great enough to stock a Goliath. I believe you are telling the truth. I will go at once to liberate Brandon, and that little hussy, my sister, shall go to France and enjoy life as best she can with her old beauty, King Louis. I know of no greater punishment to inflict upon her. This determines me. She shall coax me out of it no longer. Sir Thomas Brandon, have my horses ready, and I will go to the lord mayor, then to my lord bishop of Lincoln and arrange to close this French treaty at once. Let everybody know that the Princess Mary will within the month be queen of France." This was said to the courtiers and was all over London before night.

I followed closely in the wake of the king, though uninvited, for I had determined to trust to no one, not even his majesty, until Brandon should be free. Henry had said he would go first to the lord mayor and then to Wolsey, but after we crossed the bridge he passed down Lower Thames street and turned up Fish street hill into Grace Church street on toward Bishopsgate. He said he would stop at Mistress Cornwallis' and have a pudding and then on to Wolsey, who at that time lodged in a house near the wall beyond Bishopsgate.

I well knew if the king once reached Wolsey's it would be wine and quoits and other games, interspersed now and then with a little blustering talk on statecraft, for the rest of the day. Then the good bishop would have in a few pretty London women, and a dance would follow, with wine and cards and dice, and Henry would spend the night at Wolsey's and Brandon lie another night in the mire of his Newgate dungeon.

I resolved to raise heaven and earth, and the other place, too, if necessary, before this should happen. So I rode boldly up to the king and with uncovered head addressed him: "Your majesty gave me your royal word that you would go to the lord mayor first, and this is the road to my lord bishop of Lincoln. In all the years I have known your majesty, both as gallant prince and puissant king, this is the first request I ever proffered, and now I only ask of you to save your own noble honor and do your duty as man and king."

These were bold words, but I did not care one little farthing whether they pleased him or not. The king stared at me and said:

"Caskoden, you are a perfect hound at my heels. But you are right. I had forgotten my errand. You disturbed my dinner, and my stomach called loudly for one of Mistress Cornwallis' puddings, but you are right to stick to me. What a friend you are in case of need! Would I had one like you."

"Your majesty has two of whom I know—one riding humbly by your royal side and the other lying in the worst dungeon in Christendom."

With this the king wheeled about and started west toward Guildhall.

To the lord mayor we accordingly went without further delay. He was only too glad to liberate Brandon when he heard my story, which the king had ordered me to repeat. The only hesitancy was from a doubt of its truth.

The lord mayor was kind enough to say that he felt little doubt of my word, but that friendship would often drive a man to any extremity, even falsehood, to save a friend.

Then I offered to go into custody myself and pay the penalty, death, for helping a convicted felon to escape if I told not the truth, to be confirmed or denied by the princess and her first lady in waiting. I knew Jane and was willing to risk her truthfulness without a doubt—it was so pronounced as to be troublesome at times—and as to Mary—well, I had not doubt of her either. If she would but stop to think out the right, she was sure to do it.

My offer was satisfactory, for what more can a man do than pledge his life for his friend? We have Scripture for that, or something like it.

The lord mayor did not require my proffered pledge, but readily consented that the king should write an order for Brandon's pardon and release. This was done at once, and we—that is, I, together with the sheriff's sergeant and his four yeomen, hastened to Newgate, while Henry went over to Wolsey's to settle Mary's fate.

Brandon was brought up, with chains and manacles at his ankles and wrists. When he entered the room and saw me, he exclaimed: "Ah, Caskoden, is that you? I thought they had brought me up to hang me, and was glad for the change. But I suppose you would not come to help at that, even if you have left me here to rot. God only knows how long; I have forgotten."

I could not restrain the tears at sight of him.

"Your words are more than just," I said, and, being anxious that he should know at once that my fault had not been so great as it looked, continued hurriedly: "The king sent me to France upon an hour's notice the day after your arrest. I know only too well I should not have gone without seeing you out of this, but you had enjoined silence upon me, and—and I trusted to the promises of another."

"I thought as much. You are in no way to blame, my friend. All I ask is that you never mention the subject again."

"My friend!" Ah, the words were dear to me as words of love from a sweetheart's lips!

I hardly recognized him, he was so frightfully covered with filth and dirt and creeping things. His hair and beard were unkempt and matted, and his eyes and cheeks were lusterless and sunken; but I will describe him no further. Suffering had well nigh done its work, and nothing but the hardihood gathered in his years of camp life and war could have saved him from death. I bathed and reclothed him as well as I could at Newgate and then took him home to Greenwich in a horse litter, where my man and I thoroughly washed, dressed and sheared the poor fellow and put him to bed.

"Ah, this bed is a foretaste of paradise!" he said as he lay upon the mattress. It was a pitiful sight, and I could hardly refrain from tears.

I will ask you to go back with me for a moment.

During the week between Brandon's interview with Mary in the anteroom of the king's bedchamber and the tragedy at Billingsgate he and I had many conversations about the extraordinary situation in which he found himself.

At one time, I remember, he said: "I was safe enough before that afternoon. I believe I could have gone away and forgotten her eventually, but our mutual avowal seems to have dazed me and paralyzed every power for effort. I sometimes feel helpless, and, although I have succeeded in keeping away from her since then, I often find myself wavering in my determination to leave England. That was what I feared if I allowed the matter to go to the point of being sure of her love. I only wanted it before, and very easily made myself believe it was impossible, and not for me. But now that I know she loves me it is like holding my breath to live without her. I feel every instant that I can hold it no longer. I know only too well that if I but see her face once more I shall breathe. She is the very breath of life for me. She is mine by the gift of God. Curses upon those who keep us apart." Then musingly and half interrogatively: "She certainly does love me. She could not have treated me as she did unless her love was so strong that she could not resist it."

"Let no doubt of that trouble you," I answered. "A woman like Mary cannot treat two men as she treated you. Many a woman may love or think she loves many times, but there is only one man who receives the full measure of her best. Other women again have nothing to give but their best, and when they have once given that they have given all. Unless I have known her in vain, Mary, with all her faults, is such a woman. Again, I say, let no doubt of that trouble you."

Brandon answered with a sad little smile from the midst of his reverie, "It is really not so much the doubt as

*"Ah, Caskoden, is that you?"*

the certainty of it that troubles me." Then, starting to his feet, "If I thought she had lied to me, if I thought she could wantonly lead me on to suffer so for her, I would kill her, so help me God."

"Do not think that. Whatever her faults—and she has enough—there is no man on earth for her but you. Her love has come to her through a struggle against it because it was her master. That is the strongest and best, in fact the only love, worth all the self made passions in the world."

"Yes, I believe it. I know she has faults; even my partiality cannot blind me to them, but she is as pure and chaste as a child and as gentle, strong and true as—as—a woman. I can put it no stronger. She has these, her redeeming virtues, along with her beauty, from her plebeian grandmother, Elizabeth Woodville, who with them won a royal husband and elevated herself to the throne beside the chivalrous Edward. This sweet plebeian heritage bubbles up in the heart of Mary and will not down, but neutralizes the royal poison in her veins and makes a goddess of her." Then with a sigh: "But if her faults were a thousand times as many, and if each fault were a thousand times as great, her beauty would atone for all. Such beauty as hers can afford to have faults. Look at Helen and Cleopatra and Agnes Sorel. Did their faults make them less attractive? Beauty covereth more sins than charity and maketh more grief than pestilence."

## CHAPTER XI.

### LOUIS XII. A SUITOR.

AS soon as I could leave Brandon I had intended to go down to Windsor and give vent to my indignation toward the girls, but the more I thought about it the surer I felt there had somehow been a mistake. I could not bring myself to believe that Mary had deliberately permitted matters to go to such an extreme when it was in her power to prevent it. She might have neglected her duty for a day or two, but sooner or later her good impulses always came to her rescue, and with Jane by her side to urge her on I was almost sure she would have liberated Brandon long ago, barring a blunder of some sort.

So I did not go to Windsor until a week after Brandon's release, when the king asked me to go down with him, Wolsey and De Longueville, the French ambassador special, for the purpose of officially offering to Mary the hand of Louis XII. and the honor of becoming queen of France.

The princess had known of the projected arrangement for many weeks, but had no thought of the present forward condition of affairs or she would have brought her energies to bear upon Henry long before. She could not bring herself to believe that her brother would really force her into such wretchedness, and possibly he would never have done so, much as he desired it from the standpoint of personal ambition, had it not been for the petty excuse of that fatal trip to Grouche's.

All the circumstances of the case were such as to make Mary's marriage a veritable virgin sacrifice. Louis was an old man, and an old Frenchman at that, full of French notions of morality and immorality, and, besides, there were objections that cannot be written, but of which Henry and Mary had been fully informed. She might as well marry a leper. Do you wonder she was full of dread and fear and resisted with the desperation of death?

So Mary, the person most interested, was about the last to learn that the treaty had been signed.

Windsor was nearly eight leagues from London and at that time was occupied only by the girls and a few old ladies and servants, so that news did not travel fast in that direction from the city. It is also probable that, even if the report of the treaty and Brandon's release had reached Windsor, the persons hearing it would have hesitated to repeat it to Mary. However that may be, she had no knowledge of either until she was informed of the fact that the king and the French ambassador would be at Windsor on a certain day to make the formal request for her hand and to offer the gifts of King Louis.

I had no doubt Mary was in trouble and felt sure she had been making affairs lively about her. I knew her suffering was keen, but was glad of it in view of her treatment of Brandon.

A day or two after Brandon's liberation I had begun to speak to him of the girls, but he interrupted me with a frightful oath: "Caskoden, you are my friend, but if you ever mention their names again in my hearing you are my friend no longer. I will curse you!"

I was frightened, so much stronger did his nature show than mine, and took good care to remain silent on that subject until—but I am going too fast again. I will tell you of that here after.

Upon the morning appointed the king, Wolsey, De Longueville and myself, with a small retinue, rode over to Windsor, where we found that Mary, anticipating us, had barricaded herself in her bedroom and refused to receive the announcement. The king went upstairs to coax the fair young besieger through two inches of oak door and to induce her if possible to come down. We below could plainly hear the king pleading in the voice of a Bashan bull and it afforded us some amusement behind our hands. Then his majesty grew angry and threatened to break down the door, but the fair besieged maintained a most persistent and provoking silence throughout it all and allowed him to carry out his threat without so much as a whimper. He was thoroughly angry and called to me to come up to see him "compel obedience from the self willed hussy," a task the magnitude of which he underrated.

The door was soon broken down, and the king walked in first, with De Longueville and Wolsey next, and the rest of us following in close procession. But we marched over broken walls to the most laughable defeat ever suffered by besieging army. Our foe, though small, was altogether too fertile in expedients for us. There seemed no way to conquer this girl. Her resources were so inexhaustible that in the moment of your expected victory success was turned into defeat; nay, more, ridiculous disaster.

We found Jane crouching on the floor in a corner half dead with fright from the noise and tumult, and where do you think we found her mistress? Frightened? Not at all. She was lying in bed with her face to the wall as cool as a January morning, her clothing in a little heap in the middle of the room.

Without turning her head, she exclaimed: "Come in, brother. You are quite welcome. Bring in your friends. I am ready to receive them, though not in court attire, as you see." And she thrust her bare arm straight up from the bed to prove her words. You should have seen the Frenchman's little black eyes gloat on its beauty.

Mary went on, still looking toward the wall, "I will arise and receive you all informally if you will but wait."

This disconcerted the imperturbable Henry, who was about at his wits' end.

"Cover that arm, you hussy!" he cried in a flaming rage.

"Be not impatient, brother mine! I will jump out in just a moment."

A little scream from Jane startled everybody, and she quickly ran up to the king, saying: "I beg your majesty to go. She will do as she says so sure as you remain. You don't know her. She is very angry. Please go. I will bring her downstairs somehow."

"Ah, indeed! Jane Bolingbroke," came from the bed. "I will receive my guests myself when they are kind enough to come to my room." The coverlid began to move, and whether or not she was really going to carry out her threat I cannot say, but Henry, knowing her too well to risk it, hurried us all out of the room and marched downstairs at the head of his defeated cohorts. He was swearing in a way to make a priest's flesh creep and protesting by everything holy that Mary should be the wife of Louis or die. He went back to Mary's room at intervals, but there was enough persistence in that one girl to stop the wheels of time, if she but set herself to do it, and the king came away from each visit the victim of another rout.

Finally his anger cooled, and he became amused. From the last visit he came down laughing.

To be continued.

### Very Probably.

Congressman Kahn of California was walking along a Washington street, when a man dashed past him holding a bundle of money in each hand. Following came a merchant and a policeman around the corner and asked if Mr. Kahn had seen the thief. Receiving an affirmative reply they asked, "What did he look like?" The congressman answered deliberately: "He looked like he did not have a minute to spare."

# LEVEES OF MISSISSIPPI

## Imprisoning the Father of Waters Within Earthen Walls.

### PROTECTION AGAINST THE FLOODS

**How the Mighty River Is Kept Within Its Banks—The Work of Constructing and Maintaining 1,500 Miles of Embankments.**

[Special Correspondence.]

Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—The late Mississippi floods, which have inundated large areas of bottom lands both above and below this city, driving many people from their homes, destroying much property and costing several lives, reawaken interest in the daring attempt of man to imprison the Father of Waters between great earthen walls.

Few people outside the lower Mississippi valley realize the magnitude of the task nor the necessity of holding in check a great stream at flood tide varying in width from half a mile to a mile and a half, from 80 to 150 feet deep, its volume swollen so that the stages mark forty feet above low

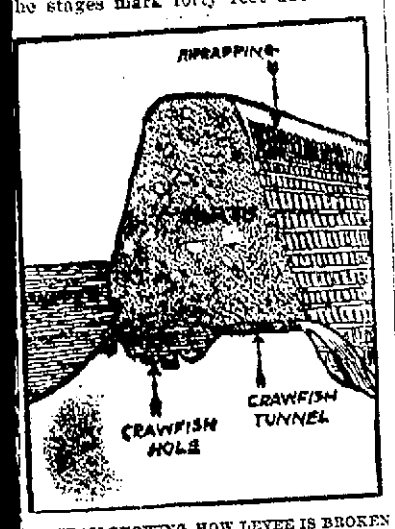



DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW LEVEE IS BROKEN

water and the great torrent moving grandly at a speed of five or six miles an hour, twice the usual velocity of the stream.

That the efforts to confine the waters of this mighty river within its banks are not always successful is evidenced by the widespread devastations which have resulted from the floods of this and previous years. While the stress upon the controlling barriers is only felt in the flood season, when the Mississippi's normal waters are augmented a hundredfold by the spring freshets of its numerous tributaries, the utmost care and almost ceaseless labor are required all the year around to keep these barriers in repair against the time when the snow and ice imprisoned waters of the farther north are let loose by the returning sun and come rushing madly down toward the sea in a wild, relentless and resistless torrent.

From Cairo to the gulf the Mississippi flows through a flat land generally at a mean level above that of the surrounding country. Along the left or east bank there are bluffs here and there, with lowlands between that have to be protected, but on the west side of the river the land lies low and at places really falls away, so that you have to go up hill to get to the river.

Originally the Mississippi formed its own banks with mud which it washed up and deposited and wasn't at all particular where those banks were, changing them at will to suit its fancy. The aboriginal dwellers in the valley didn't mind this much, since they could push their canoes across the stream at one place as well as another, and it wasn't very important anyway whether he got across or not. Nor was it material to the red man whether one section of the valley or another or the whole of it was covered with water. But when the white man began to settle in the Mississippi valley and cultivate its deep, rich, red, alluvial soil it speedily became apparent that something must be done to keep the erratic and changeful river within bounds. So for a century the building of levees has gone on until now earthworks have been thrown up against the spring invasion of the waters all the way from Cairo to the delta, a distance of about 1,500 miles.

The levees have been built partly by the federal government, partly by the abutting states, but chiefly by the plantation owners adjacent to the river, who formed levee districts, with boards empowered to levy taxes for the work of construction and maintenance. Within the main levees are often private levees constructed by plantation owners or by towns, and sometimes one will find places which resemble a fortress, with a series of earthworks.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of the Mississippi levees by reason of the fact that the work has been done by so many different interests and paid for out of so many different funds. Some ten years ago it was estimated by government engineers that the lowlands could be protected from the delta to Cairo at a cost of $30,000,000 for construction and $2,000,000 a year for maintenance. Between these points there are 1,775 miles of levees. The levees are now controlled and policed by the Mississippi river commission, created by act of congress in 1879.

These levees are mere banks of earth thrown up several hundred feet from the river at low water, the low water mark being the zero or datum from which the rise of the river is marked up to the danger line, which represents the point beyond which more water would destroy life and property.

In building a levee a trench is dug three or four feet deep and about 100 feet wide, and on this earth is heaped until a continuous ridge is formed 100 feet wide at the base, 25 feet high and 25 feet wide at the crown. The earth crushes down into a compact mass, and the surface is held by Bermuda grass. On the top of the levee there is usually a wagon road. This earthen wall is all that protects the plantations and the towns along the lower Mississippi from the terrific force of the water at flood tide.

From season to season weak spots develop in the levee from various causes, and for the purpose of promptly repairing these the United States government keeps a number of patrol boats on the river which carry supplies. The boats are very powerful and are equipped with pile drivers and large crews of laborers. They are under the direction of United States engineer officers stationed in this city and at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Breaks in the levees are of two kinds—the sudden giving way of a sodden bank, turned to mud by the gradual slope of the water, and the slow but insidious mining of crawfish, the greatest enemy the levee has because it is impossible to combat them.

There is always a certain amount of seepage going on in the earthworks, and if the interior of the levee is open it begins to cave, and the shell gives way. The tremendous pressure of the rushing waters instantly carries the walls away, and the river rushes through. Nothing can withstand the flood if it gets beyond the initiatory break, and no force that man can readily apply can close the gap until an enormous amount of damage has been done. Some of the earlier builders left large tree stumps in the earth of which the levee is composed. These gradually rot and leave a hole which begins to cave, and the seepage finishes the work of destruction.

The conflicting interests of the planters along the banks of the river are a menace to the integrity of the levee. Naturally every planter would rather see a break occur below than above him. If it occurs below, his river frontage is at once relieved of the pressure of the water, and if his levee happens to be weak in any spot it may be saved by a break below and not only his plantation, but the lives of himself and the members of his family, be preserved. This is the source of temptation in times of stress that makes men sometimes so far forget themselves as to cause a levee to be undermined.

Another source of danger comes from the lumbermen in the swamps back of the levee. It is manifestly cheaper for them to float their timber out than to haul it. Hence they profit by a flood.

During the season of high water the levees are carefully and constantly guarded. Hundreds of policemen armed with rifles march along the crown of the levees watching every foot of it to prevent its being tampered with. No person not authorized or who cannot give a satisfactory account of his purpose is permitted to approach. If he persists in hanging about the levee or is caught in the act of damaging it, he is promptly shot and tried afterward.

A guard patrolling the levee notices a slight leakage on the inner side of the embankment. The crown of the levee "sounds" beneath his feet. Presently a small stream spurts from the inner wall. He knows the sign. The crawfish have undermined the levee, and one has worked through, making a small tunnel scarcely an inch in diameter, through which the water has followed from the nest in the middle of the embankment. In a case like this expediency is the thing. Quick work may save the levee. An hour's neglect may result in a crevasse, through which the Mississippi will pour in a raging torrent.

The rapidity with which a break in the levee becomes a crevasse is one of the terrible features of a Mississippi flood. When the guard has discovered that a crawfish has bored through the levee, he first sees a spurt of water such as comes from a leak in a fire hose or a break in a lead pipe in

SCENE AT MEMPHIS DURING FLOOD.

plumbing. He knows the significance of this and is not deceived at its smallness. He rushes for help because he knows that in five minutes the leak will be twice greater, in a half hour will be the size of a mill race and that shortly after it will be a crevasse, with the full might of the Mississippi pouring through it.

Should this occur and the waters be turned loose on their errand of destruction among the plantations the scene is one never to be forgotten. With a roar like Niagara the river rushes upon the weakened bank. It goes with a rush. Now ten feet of bank goes swirling away in mud. In a minute the gap is doubled in width. In another it is trebled, and so on until it is a hundred feet wide, and the tremendous pressure of the waters is relieved.

The necessity, therefore, for prompt and effective work as soon as the first indications of a break are observed is apparent if widespread destruction is to be averted.

HARVEY L. MOORE.

## NEUFCHATEL CHEESE.

**An Authority's Method of Making the Genuine Article.**

Following is the method for making the true Neufchatel cheese:

The fresh morning's milk (about 90 degrees) is set in a stone jar holding about forty pounds or less, and only rennet enough to coagulate it in about twenty-four hours is added when standing in a room of about 60 degrees, and "hence it is necessary to use a reliable rennet extract." The jar may be covered with a woolen blanket or the like to keep the temperature uniform.

When coagulated, the whole mass is poured into a cheesecloth, which is either placed in a basket or hung up on four supports fixed for that purpose. Here it is left twelve hours to drain. Then the cloth is gathered together round the curd and placed in a square wooden box with perforated bottom and sides and a pressboard put on with weights, say a few stones, and if more weight is needed a small lever press. It is pressed for twelve hours and then kneaded by hand on dry cloth into a uniform stiff paste, and it requires experience to know the right consistency.

If it is too moist, new dry cloths are placed under it, and it is worked until dry enough. But if too dry, it is a sign that either too much rennet has been used or the curd has been pressed too much. In this case some new curd is added and carefully mixed with the other.

When of the right consistency, it is put into the molds, little tin cylinders of 2½ inches diameter and 3 inches high. As far as that goes, any little empty tin can may be used by unsoldering the top and bottom. After smoothing both ends it is taken out again and salted on the outside by strewing the salt on both ends and lightly rolling them between the hands covered with salt.

They are then placed on a draining board of any kind that is handiest and left for twenty-four hours. In the drying room are lath shelves, on which smooth, dry straw is placed, and the cheeses are laid there without touching each other. They are turned often enough not to lose shape or stick to the straw, and in two or three weeks they are covered with their "first skin," which is when the white mold showing after five or six days turns into a blue mold. They are now taken to a cellar with similar shelves, where they are placed on end on the straw and turned every three or four days. After three or four weeks in this place red spots begin to appear, and the cheese is ready for the market. It takes six pounds of milk to one pound of cheese.

This cheese, like all kindred cheese, is hard to produce uniform, unless special rooms are provided, and I describe the manufacture just to give an idea about the principle. Experimenting in the making does not cost much, as two or three gallons of milk is all that is required, and the outfit need hardly cost anything.—Monrad's A B C of Cheesemaking.

Simple folk who pride themselves upon their gastronomic taste are sometimes heard to speak scornfully of American cheeses, but perhaps in nine cases out of ten they eat and praise as an excellent example of the foreign product a cheese that never crossed the Atlantic.

Camembert and Brie are the only soft cheeses that are imported in considerable quantity, and even they are manufactured in the United States.

It is confessed that the native Camembert and Brie are not so good as the foreign article, but the cheesemakers of New York and New Jersey have come at length to produce admirable Roquefort and good imitations, if they may be so called, of many other famous foreign cheeses.

The French cheesemakers, with the conservatism characteristic of rural Europeans, have neglected to adapt their products to the American market.

The Brie cheese from abroad, for example, comes in a large disk that puts it beyond any but those who consume it in large quantities, whereas the native Brie is made in small cakes that may be purchased for family use.

The sale of Gorgonzola cheese, which is still imported, is much less than it would otherwise be if made in smaller parcels.

Only two or three English cheeses are now imported in large quantities, and the so called English dairy cheese is a native product. Meanwhile enormous quantities of American cheeses are exported to Great Britain.

German and Swiss cheeses are imitated here, though less successfully than some others.

As to the Italian cheeses, they are made without any pretense of concealment wherever there is a considerable Italian quarter, though the imitations are not liked by the Italians themselves, and cheap Italian cheeses are imported in great quantities. Parmesan is a great favorite with Italians, since it is cheap and in various ways useful. Limburger is imitated here, as is Neufchatel.

**Well Cured Cheese.**

Cheese which is well cured and has good quality will contain about 37 per cent of fat, 25½ of casein and albumen, 3½ of sugar and ash, etc., and 34 of water. The flavor of the cheese will be well pronounced, but not rank. The body of the cheese should be firm and smooth, and moisture should not be visible on any part. The color should be uniform and is usually a yellowish white.

**His Value.**

"I'll wager she's thinking of me."
"Shouldn't wonder, old chap. I offered her a penny for her thoughts, and she said they weren't worth it."—New York Journal.

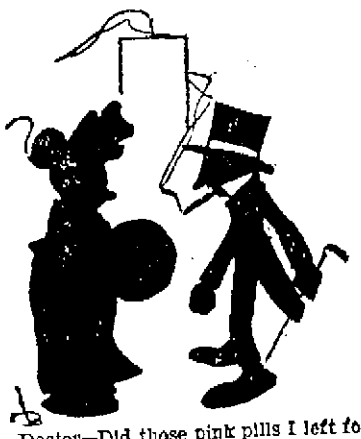
**Common Phrases.**

"It showed on the face of it."
—Chicago News.

**Those Tall Girls.**

Cholly—Yes, indeed, my love for you has broadened me greatly.
Sweet Kathleen—It hasn't lengthened you out any, has it, Cholly?—New York Times.

**Good Medicine.**



Doctor—Did those pink pills I left for little Willie seem to do him any good?
Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed, doctor. He's been a-sittin' up in bed all day a-playin' marbles with them.—San Francisco Examiner.

**"Game to the End."**

—Chicago News.

**Going Over His Accounts.**

—Philadelphia Ledger.

When you have stopped experimenting with all sorts of medicines and really want to stop that cold or cough of yours, you will send 25c. round to the druggist and buy a box of

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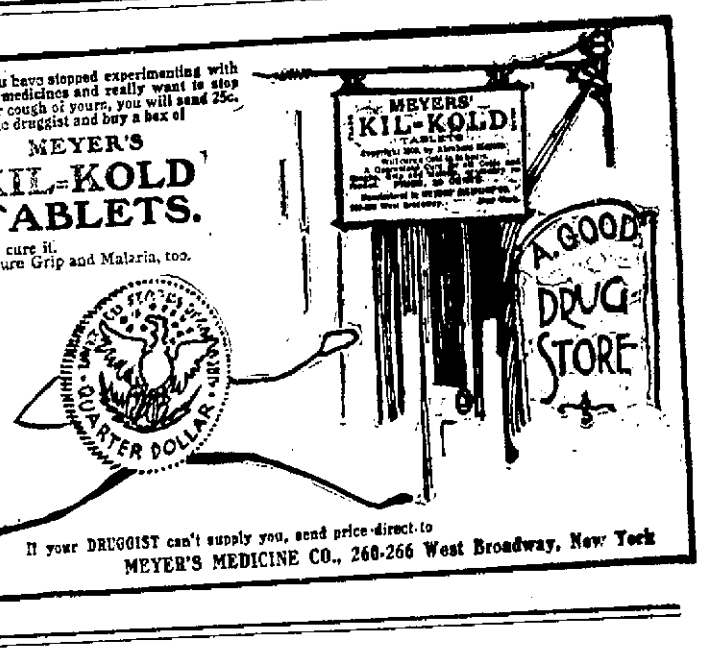
They will cure it.
Cure Grip and Malaria, too.

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The book contains over 130 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5½x7½ inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horses Tricks," "How to Buy," "How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detecting Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horseshoeing" and "Diseases of the Horse." This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for $2 a copy.
To every person owning a horse, Gleason's Horse Book is invaluable

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# Neighboring Correspondence

## Raymond Center

Raymond, Wis., April 16, 1903.

Mr. Roy Davis was called to Milwaukee Tuesday by the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Charley Davis.

Miss Elvina Henkel is very sick at the home of Mr. Wm. Freedy's. Mrs. Hinkle went up to Mr. Freedy's to nurse her daughter yesterday.

The roads are again in a deplorable condition from the storms of the past week.

Mrs. Geo. West went to Milwaukee today to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law Mrs. Davis.

Old Mr. Kout is very ill.

Miss Mary McDonald was called to her Oakwood home this morning by the death of her little sister.

Mr. Wm. Schwartz's family who have all been down with grippe are on the road to health once more.

Mrs. Thos. West spent one day last week with her brother Wm. Ferris who is still very ill.

Mrs. L. U. Shumway spent Thursday of last week with Grandma Hyde.

The Ladies Aid of the Congregational society will meet at the church parlors on Tuesday afternoon of next week to fill some urgent orders.

Mrs. Richard Roskilly is on the sick list.

Raymond, Wis., April 20, 1903.

Miss Alvina Henkel who has been very sick at the home of Mr. Wm. Freedies is improving nicely under Dr. Martin's care.

Raymond has lost another of her fair damsels, Miss Maud Mahaffy and Mr. Fred Burmeister were married last week, and make Milwaukee their future home.

Miss Josie Lange is spending a few days with relatives at Ives this week.

Mr. Eddie Lower is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Brice spent Sunday with Mrs. Brice of Union Church.

Mrs. Mary Filmore who came to Raymond last week to visit old friends and relatives was summoned back to Racine today by the sudden demise of her niece Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. W. G. Shumway has business in the Cream City today.

Mr. Herman Ascheuer and family are spending today at Franksville.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter is quite sick at her home.

## Union Grove

Union Grove, April 20, 1903.

Dr. A. L. Buchan of Racine counseled with Dr. McMahon of this village on Tuesday.

Mrs. Isa Hinds of Fargo, N. D., visited with her many Union Grove friends during the past week.

E. McFarland has purchased the Monroe house from O. P. Graham and will remove the same onto the McFarland addition.

Mrs. W. J. Callender was a Racine caller on Wednesday.

Mrs. L. L. Owen of Burlington, was a guest of Mrs. T. G. Buchan Tuesday.

Mrs. Eliza Moe was a Racine visitor Thursday.

Joseph Longmore of Somers called on Union Grove relatives Friday.

Mrs. William Hardy and daughter visited Racine friends during the past week.

James A. Tate of Tennessee spoke at the M. E. church Saturday evening and at the Congregational church on Sunday eve.

Eugene Laurant, the magician, will be at the opera house this evening, assisted by Geo. E. Garretson, entertainer. This will be the closing number of the lecture course.

Mrs. Chas. Rhodes was a Milwaukee visitor during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klein and daughter of Racine, spent Sunday with J. T. Asby and family of this village.

Prof. Hemingway of Janesville, was a guest of Prof. Randall over Sunday.

Dr. H. S. Lester went to Chicago today for medical treatment. We hope the doctor will soon recover from his present illness.

W. J. Callender went to Chicago today on a business trip.

Mesdames Mary B. Blakey and A. Breeze sang at the W. C. T. U. convention in Racine on Friday evening.

Mrs. W. Ballack and children, who spent the winter with Levi Hulbert and family, will depart for their home in Fargo, N. D., on Tuesday.

## Yorkville

Yorkville, April 20, 1903.

Miss Quinn and Archie Johnson spent Friday last with Miss Roach at Union Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lugg of Ives Grove, Sundayed at Chas. Waite's.

Mrs. Geo. L. Waite called on Miss Kate Quinn on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walker and daughter of Union Church, visited Sunday afternoon at W. W. Hunter's.

Hans Jensen, our blacksmith, was out exercising his trotter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blackburn are entertaining a little stranger.

Walter J. Moyle has a large force of men at work in his nursery at present.

Miss Mayme Vyvyan is at home after spending the past three months in Racine.

Peter Hanson called on Martin Johnson Sunday.

O. G. Hay of North Cape, is doing considerable paperhanging in this vicinity.

Farm work in this part is very backward on account of the heavy rains of the past week. Grass looks fine.

Geo. Hooking husked corn Saturday with a steam husker.

Nels Chambers raised a new wind mill Saturday afternoon.

Lyman Gilmore, W. W. Hunter and Ed. Kime each sold a load of hogs to Wm. Vyvyan on last Wednesday.

## Ives Grove

Ives Grove, April 19, 1903.

Mrs. Combs, who has been sick in Racine, is reported much better, and is expected home this week.

Thomas Burns of Corliss, spent Sunday in town.

S. Bowers & Son expect to begin work on C. A. Brown's new store, in Corliss, tomorrow.

C. Hayes has received a new sheep shearing machine.

Mrs. Wm. Voge is reported convalescing.

Lagg Bros. lately purchased a fine four year old horse from Frank Jones.

Born, a girl, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roberts.

## Mygatts Corners

Mygatts Corners, April 20, 1903.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a musicale and literary entertainment at the home of Mr. Hiram Neuman April 24. After the entertainment refreshments will be served.

Next Saturday, April 25, the teachers of the eastern section will hold a one day institute at this place. All people of the community are invited to this meeting.

## FEDERATION PERFECTED

### Racine County Catholic Societies Affiliated—An Outline of Its Aims.

Last Saturday the organization of the Racine County Federation of Catholic societies was perfected. This movement was in charge of Mr. Henry Broecker, who was appointed deputy organizer of Racine county. This organization will study our social and economic condition, encourage the works of religion, piety, education and charity, and further the circulation and reading of Catholic periodicals and literature. At the present time the following societies have affiliated themselves with the federation:

St. Michaels Benevolent society.

C. K. of W. Branch 71.

Catholic Order of Foresters, Saltzman court.

Holy Name society.

Xavier club.

Catholic K. of W. Branch 67.

Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Mary's court.

Aloysius society, St. Mary's church.

C. K. of W. Branch 202.

Sacred Heart society of St. Joseph church.

St. Aloysious society of St. Joseph church.

C. K. of W. Branch 22.

St. Joseph Benevolent society No. 1.

German Catholic Young Men's association.

Catholic Order of Foresters, Burlington.

These organizations combined have an estimated membership of about one thousand. Other organizations from Burlington, Dover, Waterford and Caledonia, will without doubt join in the move in the near future.

The officers for a term of one year are as follows:

Pres.—Mr. John Lonergan.

First Vice Pres.—Mr. Lenhard Brehm, Burlington.

Second Vice Pres.—Mr. Wm. Mertins.

Secretary—Mr. C. A. Broecker.

Financial Secretary—Mr. H. J. Hegeman.

Treasurer—Mr. Math. Mueller.

Mr. Otto Seifriz of Milwaukee, the National organizer, delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which was well received, and highly appreciated.

## CONDENSED NEWS NOTES

No news will be received from the president and party until Wednesday.

A score of the patrons of the Kiviliv restaurant Chicago, were poisoned Saturday. Some malicious person who desired to get even with the proprietor placed the poison in the soup. All the victims will recover.

William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record Herald says that the southern Democrats want a change in the party management and ask for eastern leaders.

A Boston court decision says that hissing is no more a crime in the theater than is applause.

King Christian of Norway, aged 85, at the risk of his own life saved two children from being run over by a traction car.

Many suits are being brought against the Chicago Telephone company for rates charged in excess of those permitted by the city ordinance.

A druggist war is on at Eau Claire with non members of the association cutting prices.

The amended railroad rate commission bill will be reported some time this week. The amendment will give the railroads the power to make commodity rates.

The structural iron workers strike has ended in the bridge trust giving in and agreeing to discharge all non union men.

It is admitted that the advalorem railroad tax bill will pass the senate with the senate amendment being concurred in by the assembly.

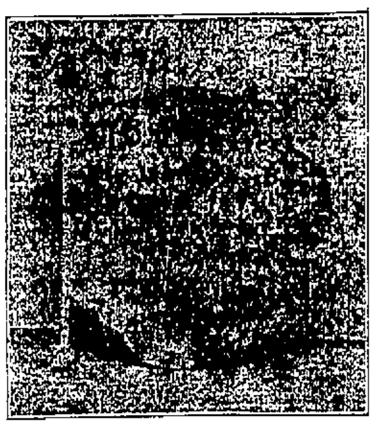
## A PIONEER APPLE TREE

### One Planted by Ben Bones' Father Attained Diameter of Nearly Two Feet.

Through the courtesy of the Racine Agriculturist, the Journal today presents its readers with an illustration of a section taken from the body of an apple tree and was presented by Mr. Ben R. Bones, one of the best known and most prominent horticulturists of Racine county.

The two foot rule in the picture shows the tree to have been nearly two feet in diameter and the lettering gives its age, also the number of bushels of apples it has borne which is a pretty good record.

Mr. Bones says the tree was an Early Pannock, the fruit of which is a large



A PIONEER APPLE TREE.

roundish red apple, that sells fairly well, but is not a first class keeper, being a late summer and early fall apple.

Continuing on the subject of apples Mr. Bones said: "In 1845 my father planted the orchard among the stumps in the clearing. The trees were Wisconsin grown and came from Bell's nursery fifty miles to the west. They were what nurserymen call whips, that is, trees two years grafted but not branched. There were nine kinds and five trees of a kind; the five Famense and five Seeknofurther are still bearing good crops, nineteen of the original forty-five trees are still living, one of them girths six feet and eight inches and bore over thirty bushels the past season.

"The Yellow Harvest trees died many years ago, one of these bore an apple in 1846. It was my discovery and I watched that apple grow from start to finish. I was promised one-half if I let the apple alone until it dropped. In this respect I did better than old mother Eve, I minded, the apple grew and grew, and swayed the little tree over and my barefoot tracks were ever in evidence around it, notwithstanding the horizon of retrospect. I think it was the most beautiful apple I have ever seen, great golden ball, the Garden of the Herperides could not duplicate it nor do I expect to see one so perfect in the sweet fields of Eden.

"After a thunder shower one afternoon I found this apple on the ground. No gold that I have since seen has ever made my heart beat as that did. It was the gold of childhood's happy days.

"We have hardier kinds of apples now and if Wisconsin grown trees are used, paying crops will result. Duchess of Oldenburg yielded me over 300 bushels from eighteen trees the past season. The above is an iron Russian apple and the proper name is Boravitski, instead of Duchess.

"Racine county is one of the best in the state for apple growing but little is being done in the line of planting and the old orchards are mostly wrecks."

## THE GUEST OF LABOR UNIONS

### President Accepts the Invitation Extended Him at Butte, Mont.

BUTTE, Mont., April 20.—President Roosevelt will be the guest of Butte's labor unions during a portion of the time he expects to spend here May 27. He has accepted the invitation of the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly. Immediately upon the receipt of the invitation Secretary Loeb drove ten miles to where the president was and laid the matter before him. When Malcolm Gillis, of the labor unions committee arrived at Cinnabar, Secretary Loeb had returned and informed the labor representative that the president was pleased to accept the invitation.

In all probability arrangements will be made to entertain the president at the Columbia gardens, though no definite arrangements have been made yet.

## TO PROBE COAL RATE MERGER

### President Baer and Others Subpoenaed by Inter-State Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Knox, the interstate commerce commission will meet in this city tomorrow, and begin an inquiry into the merger of coal rates. The report is confirmed that President Baer of the Reading company, who is also head of the Temple Iron company, has been served with a subpoena and will be called upon to tell of the operations by which the Temple Iron company control the carrying road.

It is understood that the subpoenaes have been issued and it is the purpose of the commission to learn definitely what violation there is now of the interstate commerce laws and particularly what violations under the recent amendments passed by congress.

The acceptance of the land purchase bill by the English parliament by such Irish leaders as John Redmond and clinched by the Irish National convention at Dublin determines the settlement of the present agitation.


We give double Green Trading Stamps with all purchases, this week.

# S & H DEP'T STORE

With $2.50 purchase or over, we give 25 Extra Red Cash Coupons, this week only.

## SPRING OPENING SALE

Continues all this week with additional bargains throughout our mammoth Store.

**The Season's Choicest Merchandise at Sensational Low Prices.**

## EXTRA---SPECIALS

Men's Black and White Striped Shirts, 50c values for....35c
Men's Overalls and Jumpers, in black or blue, 50c values, each....37½c
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 20c values, sale price, per pair....11c
Ladies' Wrappers, with flounce, full sweep pretty patterns, $1.00 values, spring sale price....75c
25c Men's Ties, spring sale price....15c
7c Men's Half Hose....4c
35c Window Shades....25c
$3.50 Fine Portiers—special....$2.50
75c Sash Curtains—special....50c
20c Table Oil Cloth, per yard....15c
12½c Children's Hose, in black....7½c
Boy's 25c Knee Pants in all sizes, special this week....10c

The greatest kind of bargains in the following departments this week: ***Clothing, Dry Goods, Millinery, Shoes, Carpets and Lace Curtains.***

# S. & H. DEPARTMENT STORE

*317-319 MAIN STREET.*


## SAVED BY GARDEN HOSE

### Man Covered With Six Feet of Sand Dug Out Smiling and Unhurt.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—A special to the Dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., says:

H. Straitz of this city, was buried at the bottom of a well for four hours today and when dug out was smiling and unhurt. He was at the bottom repairing the pump when the well caved and dirt surrounded him up to the shoulders.

J. Wolf secured a garden hose which he let down to Straitz, who got it to his mouth just as the second cave-in occurred, covering him with six feet of sand over his head. On account of the peculiar condition of the soil it took four hours to get him out with the assistance of the fire department. The hose saved his life.

## CRAMP CONCERN SAVES ITSELF FROM FAILURE

NEW YORK, April 20.—Through the successful negotiation of $5,000,000 on terms which involve practical reorganization under new management the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building company of this city, has been saved from the imminent danger of having to pass into the hands of a receiver, say the Herald's representatives in Philadelphia.

With a plant which, according to a recent estimate, is conservatively valued at $12,500,000, the Cramp concern has, it is said, been in sore need for several years of an increase in its available working capital. It has outstanding notes to meet amounting to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

## LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

### New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

| LIST OF STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | CLOSING. April 20 | April 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 125¼ | 126¼ | 124¾ | 126¼ | 124¾ |
| Atchison com | 81¾ | 82⅜ | 81 | 82¼ | 81⅝ |
| Atchison pfd | 97½ | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ | 97⅝ |
| Amal. Copper | 66 | 66¾ | 64¾ | 66⅛ | 64⅝ |
| B. & O. com | 92½ | 93¼ | 91¼ | 93¼ | 92¼ |
| B. R. T | 66½ | 67⅝ | 66 | 66⅞ | 65⅞ |
| C. M. & St. P | 161⅞ | 63⅛ | 161 | 162¾ | 162¼ |
| C. & A. com | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¾ | 29¾ |
| C. R. I. & Pacific | 43¼ | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 43¼ | 42⅞ |
| C. F. & I | 63⅝ | 65½ | 63½ | 64⅛ | 63¼ |
| C. & G. W | 22½ | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | 102½ | 103⅜ | 102½ | 103¼ | 103¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 44¼ | 45¼ | 44¼ | 46¼ | 44¾ |
| U. S. Steel com | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35¾ | 35½ |
| U. S. Steel pfd | 86⅞ | 87 | 86½ | 87 | 86⅝ |
| L. & N | 117¼ | 117¾ | 116¼ | 117¾ | 117 |
| Mo. Pac | 108⅛ | 109¾ | 107⅞ | 108⅛ | 107⅞ |
| Manhattan | 139½ | 141¾ | 139⅛ | 141⅛ | 137¼ |
| M. K. T. pfd | 53¾ | 54⅜ | 53¾ | 64⅛ | 54½ |
| Metropolitan | 132⅛ | 133 | 131⅛ | 132⅛ | 129¼ |
| N. York Cent | 131½ | 122¼ | 131 | 132⅝ | 131⅝ |
| Nat. Lead com | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25½ |
| Pacific Mail | 34 | .... | .... | 34 | .... |
| Reading com | 53½ | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 55 |
| Southern Ry. pfd | 93½ | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 92 |
| Southern Pac | 57¼ | 57½ | 56⅛ | 57¼ | 56¾ |
| Tenn. Coal & I | 65½ | 65⅞ | 64⅞ | 65¼ | 63⅛ |
| UnionPacificcom | 90¼ | 91⅛ | 89½ | 91⅛ | 90¼ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 94½ | 94¼ | 94⅛ | 91⅛ | 93½ |
| Wabash pfd | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46⅝ | 47⅞ | 46⅝ |
| Western Union | 85⅛ | 85⅜ | 85¼ | 87¼ | 85 |
| Wis. Cent pfd | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46¼ |

Furnished by the George S. Sullivan Co. Member of the Chicago Open Board of Trade and the Consolidated Exchange. 211 6th St.

| | Opening | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| May | 76⅞ | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77⅛ |
| July | 72 | 72⅝@¾ | 71¾ | 72¾ |
| Sept. | 68¾ | 69 @¼ | 68¾ | 69⅛ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| May | 43¾ | 44¼@¾ | 43⅝ | 43⅞@44 |
| July | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44¼ | 44⅛ |
| Sept. | 43⅞ | 44¼ | 43¼ | 43¾ |
| OATS— | | | | |
| May | 34¾ | 35⅛@¾ | 34¾ | 35⅛ |
| July | 30½ | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31⅛@¼ |
| PORK— | | | | |
| May | 18 12 | 18 15 | 18 07 | 18 1 |
| July | 17 56 | 17 65 | 17 57 | 17 6 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May | 9 87 | 9 90 | 9 87 | 9 90 |

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 27,000; market steady to shade lower. Good to prime steers, 5.10@5.60; poor to medium, 4.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, 3.00@4.85; cows, 1.60@4.75; heifers, 2.50@5.00; canners, 1.60@2.75; bulls, 2.50@4.50; calves, 2.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, 4.00@5.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; steady to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, 7.05@7.50; good to choice heavy, 7.35@7.52½; rough heavy, 7.10@7.35; light, 6.80@7.15; bulk of sales, 7.10@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs slow, lower. Good to choice wethers, 4.75@4.75; fair to choice mixed, 4.00@4.75; western sheep, 4.50@5.75; native lambs, 4.50@6.80; western lambs, 4.50@6.80.

Butter—Weak; creameries, 18@24; dairies, 15@22.

Cheese—Steady; twins, 12½@13; daisies, 13½; Young Americas, 12½@13.

Live Poultry—Easier; turkeys, 12@13; chickens, 12½@13.

## Racine Markets.

RACINE, April 21, 1903

| | |
|---|---|
| **Lawton** | |
| **Grain—** | |
| Wheat No 1 | $ 77 |
| Wheat No 2 | 74 |
| Wheat No 3 | 70 |
| Rye No. 1 | 50 |
| Rye, No. 2 | 43 |
| Oats | 33 |
| Corn | 45 |
| **Belle City Milling Co.** | |
| **Wheat Flour—** | |
| High Grade Patent Wheat Flour (hard wheat) | 4 20@4 40 |
| Common Patent Wheat Flour | 4 00@4 40 |
| Bakers' | 3 40@3 50 |
| Rye Flour | 3 20 |
| **Sundries—** | |
| White Country Middlings, per ton | $ 19 00 |
| Standard Middlings from the West | 16 00 |
| Bran | 16 00 |
| Ground Corn and Oats, pure, half and half | 25 00 |
| Ground Corn Feed, pure | 25 00 |
| Mixed and adulterated feed at almost any price | |
| **Williams** | |
| **Produce—** | |
| Butter | $ 20@22 |
| Butter, Creamery | 21@28 |
| Butter, Dairy | 23@22 |
| Eggs | 13@13 |
| Cheese | |
| Hay | 950@11 00 |
| **Vegetables—** | |
| Apples | 50@85 |
| Potatoes | 30@37 |
| Beans | 1 75@2 20 |
| Onions | 40@60 |
| **Rowley** | |
| **Meats—** | |
| Beef on foot | 3 00@ 4 00 |
| Hogs, dressed | 7 50@ 8 00 |
| Lard | 14@10 |
| Calves | 5 00@6 00 |
| Sheep | 2 50@3 00 |
| Lambs | 2 50@3 55 |
| **Poultry—** | |
| Chickens dressed | 15@14 |
| Ducks, dressed | 11@13 |
| Turkeys, dressed | 15@15 |
| Geese, dressed | 11@10 |
| **Dave Lawton** | |
| **Seeds—** | |
| Flax | 1 00@1 10 |
| Clover | 9 00@10 50 |
| Timothy | 2 75@3 00 |
| **Hay—** | |
| Hay, loose, per ton | 9 00@10 00 |
| Hay, baled | 11 00@11 50 |
| **Hueffner** | |
| **Hides—** | |
| Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb | 6 @6½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 6 @5½ |
| Cured, No. 1, " " | 7 @7½ |
| Cured, No. 2, " " | 6 @6½ |
| **Calfskins—** | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb | $ 10½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 9 |
| Cured No. 1 | 11 |
| Cured No. 2 | 9½ |

The above quotations are wholesale rates that is those paid for supplies. Retail prices are higher

Cabbage—Market firm; supply only fair; demand fair. Home grown, fancy white, per 100, 3.00@5.00; do per ton, 12.00@14.00; fancy red, per 100 4.00@5.00; do, small, down to $3.00.

Carrots—Louisiana, per doz. bunches, 35@40c; do. per bbl, 3.00@3.50; home grown, per bus, 25@35c.

Potatoes—Market continues quiet and unchanged, quotable, per bus, carlots on track: Fancy round white, up to 40c; choice red, 35@38c; small and poor stock, 32c; new Bermuda, per bbl, 5.50@6.00.

Parsley—Home grown, per doz bunches 10@12½c.

Radishes—Home grown, per doz. bunches, 35@40c.

### WISCONSIN WOOL MARKET.

(Reported by Milwaukee Produce Co.) Market steady.

| | Unwashed. | Washed. |
|---|---|---|
| Low and braid | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| ⅜ blood combing | 18@20c | 23@25c |
| ⅜ blood clothing | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| ⅜ blood combing | 19@21c | 24@26c |
| ⅜ blood clothing | 17@19c | 22@24c |
| ½ blood combing | 17@19c | 22@24c |
| ½ blood clothing | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| Fine delaine | 16@19c | 21@24c |
| Fine clothing | 15@17c | 20@22c |
| Chaffy, Cotted Burry | 14@16c | 18@20c |

These prices are for wools from Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois. Wools from Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota 2@4c less.

Large cattle receipts for week at Chicago. Top price for short horn steers 5.80, one year ago 7.50. Best grades useful cattle brought 4.75@5.30. Closing weak.

Hogs quiet. Bulk of sales 7.20@7.35 Range of prices narrower. Closing prices 7½c lower for top than week ago.

Sheep and lambs lower. Wooled lambs 3.50@7.25; shorn 3.00@7.10; yearlings 3.75@6.00.

Chicago horse market active. Bulk of sales for pairs draft horses $350@$450; drivers $85@$100; mules $75@$125.

Chicago grain market active. Fair export business in wheat. May wheat sold on bulges. France will require 16,000,000 bushels. Small receipts strengthened corn. Oats 3 cents higher. Rye higher. Flax seed steady. Timothy dull. Provisions higher Saturday. Lard and ribs advanced 7½c; pork 20@22½c. May prices Saturday, wheat 77⅞; corn 44⅜; oats 35⅛; flaxseed 1.10; pork 18.00; lard 9.90.

Hog packing at Chicago since March 1st, 686,000, a decrease of 177,000 compared with same time last year.

New York stock market steady with considerable profit taking.

Money on call at New York 3½@5. Time money 5@5½ per cent; bar silver, 49⅞.

Wool prices firm in London with holders asking extreme rates for fine haired Merinoes.

Beneficial rains in France and liquidation by American holders were the reasons given for lower wheat prices at Paris and Liverpool last of the week. Russia and France have been saved, apparently.

Hog packing in the west for the week aggregated 300,000 head, compared with 315,000 last year. Since March 1, the loss this year is 310,000 head.

Stocks of hog products at Chicago estimated at 22,000 brls mess pork, 9,250 tcs lard and 8,700,000 short rib sides.

There is no longer any doubt about it, says the Chicago Chronicle, May wheat in Chicago is corralled by the Armour house. It is 6c over the July, a premium wholly unwarranted by commercial conditions.

Statistician Howard: "It may surprise some people to learn that North America raises only 25 per cent of the world's wheat and less than half as much as Europe. But North America raised last year 8 2-3 bu. wheat per inhabitant, while Europe raised only 4¾ bu.

Broomhall cabled the weather in France was too cold for growing vegetation, which wheat traders read as bullish.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 16 number 160, against 153 last week, 193 in the like week of 1902, 212 in 1901, 161 in 1900 and 187 in 1899.


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE IS HEREby given that the name of The Gold Medal Camp Furniture and Novelty Manufacturing Company has been changed to "Gold Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company." Dated this 9th day of April 1903. W. G. Gittings, Secretary. Apr11aw4t

108½ ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, ¾ MILE east of Corliss depot. Apply to S. Schulhof, 646 8th St Milwaukee. mch25t2-17w

FOR SALE — WHITE WYNDOTTES, hens, pullets and cockrels. Address Dr. C. C. Beebe, 506 Monument Square. apr11t3d2tw

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 ON FARM PROperty, situated at Kelloggs corners. Inquire Hans Knudson, box 14d, Somers. apr21t3*

**Stawberry Plants.**

I am digging, shipping 100,000 plants and still find, I shall have a surplus of 60,000 plants as follows: 30,000 Crecent, 10,000 Warfield, 10,000 Dunlap, 5,000 Gandy, 5,000 Rubach and a few thousand of other varities. Come and see meand get a bargain on these.

**W. J. Moyle**
**Yorkville Wis.**

# The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.--FIRST SECTION--EIGHT PAGES. NO. 15.


## MIDDLE EUROPE IN BLIZZARD'S GRASP

### Heavy Snow Stalls Trains and Street Car Travel Has Been Entirely Suspended.

### PARK AT POTSDAM LOSES MANY OF FINEST TREES

Firs Planted by Frederick the Great Uprooted--Shovels Only Means to Dig Out the Snowcovered Trains.

BERLIN, April 20.—The gale of Sunday wrought such havoc on the grounds at Potsdam that a full report of the subject has been telegraphed to Emperor William. Many splendid trees dating from the time of Frederick the Great were uprooted. The imperial wild pank was also seriously damaged.

The thirty-six hours snow storm over middle Europe ceased today at daylight. The snow is two inches deep in Berlin, increasing to a yard deep in the Sparz highlands. Snow lies deep in East Prussia and Poland, where the wires are down and trains are delayed. The temperature in most parts of Germany is barely at freezing point, so that the damage to the fruit crops may not be so serious as at first supposed.

The snow is melting rapidly and the streams are already flooding.

The government has issued notices that telegraphic communication with Russia is interrupted and that the lines communicating with Pomerania, Silesia and eastward of Berlin are also down.

The snow lies from eighteen inches to three feet in the Polish plains. At noon no trains had arrived at Posen for 12 hours. Trains are snowed in on the lines all over Silesia and the province of Posen. The railroad administration has no snow plows as such snows as this are extremely rare. Hence shovels are expected to dig out the drift covered trains and carry food to the belated passengers. Telegrams from many cities read alike. Street cars are immovable. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and the trains are either not venturing to leave the terminals, or are stalled in the country, or are arriving at their destinations after great difficulty and hours delay with their passengers wet and cold and hungry. Minor accidents have been numerous. The turret over the paradise door of the Magdeburg cathedral was blown down.

Forty large trees in the Thiergarden here were blown down. Half of the roof of the opera house has been blown off, and workmen at the risk of their lives sought to repair so as to prevent damage to the richly decorated interior, but they were unable to continue at work. The snow however did little damage to the interior.

Falling chimneys and tiles made the thoroughfare perilious last night. Twenty-one injured persons were taken to the hospital. Count Von Ballestrem, president of the Reichstag, who is on his way to attend the opening of parliament tomorrow is snowed in between here and Silesia.

Among the fine trees planted by Frederick the Great, which were uprooted in the park at Potsdam was the largest of all the fir trees.

Some shipping disasters are reported from the Baltic and the North Sea. The German schooner Sport was stranded near Dantzic and the Danish cutter Irene was wrecked off Swinemuhnde. The crews of both vessels were saved.

## O'HARA NOW IN PRISON

### Get Rich Quick Man, Formerly of Racine, Sentenced for Eighteen Months.

Racine people who invested thousands of dollars in the get rich quick turf associations of W. W. O'Hara, of Cincinnati, and lost their money, will be interested to learn that O'Hara, who was convicted on charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was sentenced to thirteen months in the Ohio penitentiary. O'Hara was released, however, on an appeal bond of $6,000.

O'Hara was formerly traveling salesman for a well known Racine house. Then he branched out in the turf association business. Being known to large numbers here it was an easy matter for him to prevail upon the clerks and others to invest. When the crash came possibly $50,000 of Racine money went down. O'Hara conducted an enormous business, lived like a prince, driving fast horses and made $300,000 out of the business.

## STEAMER SARANAC NEARLY FOUNDERS

### Strikes Hidden Obstacle Off North Point—Craft Almost Divides in Half-Damage $20,000.

One of the worst marine disasters in the history of Lake Michigan was narrowly averted off Racine North Point during the storm last week. The large and powerful steamer Saranac of the Lehigh Valley line, was steaming along under full power, when suddenly the hull struck some obstruction; inless than a minute after the boat quivered again as the hidden part was crashed into a second time.

Immediately the boat was hauled into the wind and it was found that the hull was badly damaged and naval architects state it was a miracle that the vessel and all hands did not sink to the bottom. Not until the steamer was placed in dry dock at Chicago yesterday was the full extent of the damage known, and the only wonder is that the hull did not break in two parts.

A survey showed twenty of her frames and stanchions broken, three immense deck beams shattered and bolts and rivets started in all portions of the ship. So near the boat came to dividing that for seventy feet along her deck the heavy steel places are bent and twisted.

Forty large plates will have to be replaced on hull and deck. Repairs will take several weeks and cost $20,000. When the boat first struck her nonunion firemen deserted the stokehold, but were driven below decks again by the engineers. Temporary desertion of their posts, however, caused a drop in the steam pressure, which was perilous for the ship's safety. The boat was hardly able to get her head into the sea and in going about was boarded by immense waves, which swept everything movable from the decks and wrecked the after cabins. Captain Potter beat his damaged boat back to Milwaukee and cleared for Chicago later.

What obstruction the vessel struck is not known. Government officials will make an investigation.

## ARCHITECT CHANDLER ESCAPES FIERY DEATH

### Leaps From Third Story Window of Grand Rapids Hotel—Loses Baggage But is Uninjured.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., April 20.—The Dixon hotel was gutted by fire early today. The fire started from the furnace. Joseph Whitney, a lumberman, Architect Chandler of Racine, George N. Wood and others escaped by jumping from the third story windows. Whitney was slightly injured. The loss is heavy. Many guests lost all their baggage.

Mrs. Chandler received a telegram this morning from her husband in which he said that he leaped out of the window of the hotel and escaped without injury; that a letter would follow with full particulars. It is supposed that Mr. Chandler lost all of his baggage. Mr. Chandler left here last Saturday for Grand Rapids where he is making plans for buildings.

## OBITUARY.

**Dumphy.**

Oscar J. Dumphy died at the St. Mary's hospital April 19, after a brief illness, aged 26 years. Deceased was a well known young man and had a great many friends. He was a trusted employe of the Mitchell-Lewis Wagon company. A father, mother, two brothers and one sister survive to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from his home No. 1417 Chestnut street and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

**Hess.**

Lewis A. Hess, aged 61, died at Spring Valley, Pierce county, Wis., last Thursday. Deceased was a former resident of Racine, enlisting in Co. D, 26th Wis. Vol. Inf. from this city. He was wounded three times at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1867 he took up his residence in Spring Valley. Three brothers survive him, Phillip I. and Fred of this city, and William S., of Mt. Pleasant.

**Wilson**

Mrs. Armida O. Wilson, beloved wife of James I. Wilson, died Sunday afternoon at her home 933 Milwaukee avenue of pneumonia, aged 36 years. Deceased was formerly a resident of Evanston, Ill., and was a woman much beloved by a large circle of friends. A husband and nine children survive. The funeral will take place from the house at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

**Nelson.**

Elsie Nelson, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Jackson Nelson, died this morning at 8:30, aged 14 months. Funeral from the house, 1221 Schiller street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## NIGHT WATCHMAN SHOOTS ITALIAN

### Paul Haas Wounds Charles Acor, a Lumber Thief, After Desperate Struggle Occurs.

### DID NOT USE REVOLVER UNTIL COMPELLED TO

Attacked by Three Men, He Scared Two Away With Blank Shot--Third One a Tough Customer--Wounded Man Will Recover.

Charles Acor, an Italian laborer, 22 years old, with head battered and bullet wounds through the fingers of his right hand and biceps of the arm, occupied a cell at the county jail yesterday and last evening on account of the painful condition of his injuries was removed to the St. Mary's hospital. Paul Haas, watchman at the Fish Bros. Wagon company, shot the man, in order to save himself from being pounded by Acor and two companions.

Watchman Haas was making the rounds of the north lumber yard of the wagon company about 10 o'clock Saturday night, when he discovered three Italians stealing lumber. He placed the thieves under arrest and started out of the yards for the purpose of handing them over to officers of the law.

For a short distance the Italians quietly walked with him. Suddenly when a dark spot was reached one of the men, believed to be Acor, suddenly struck Haas a powerful blow on the forehead and the others commenced to take a crack at him.

Haas pulled his revolver and used it for a club, striking the men as best he could. He realized that the three were too much for him and that they would soon beat him into insensibility and perhaps kill him. To frighten them he fired a blank shot into the ground. Two of the men took to their heels and run, but the third one, which proved to be Acor, remained and fought like a tiger.

Several times the watchman warned him to stop, but he continued and then Haas fired to kill, discharged his gun three times point blank at this assailant, who fell to the ground. Then he arose, staggered and fell, got up and fell again. Haas hurried to the engine rooms of the factory and related to the night men what had happened and the police office was notified.

Policeman Bert George was detailed on the case. With Watchman Haas and others the lumber yards were searched for the wounded Italian, the belief prevailing that he was badly hurt or dead. Only the hat of the man was found.

The officer made a thorough search of the different shanties along the Chicago & Northwestern railway, but failed to locate the Italian wanted. The hat was a good clue and it was not long before Officer George found a son of Italy who believed he recognized the hat as that of his brother, who boarded at No. 1410 Albert street.

That house was visited and Acor was found, covered with blood from wounds on his head, shot through the hand and arm and in pretty bad way.

He was immediately taken to the office of Dr. Pope who dressed the injuries and he was then placed in jail, where he remained until last evening. Dr. Pope believed that the man should be taken to a hospital and was a little put out when he learned that another physician had been called. Before being taken to the hospital Acor's friends put up a bond for his appearance in court.

When Watchman Haas was seen by a representative of the Journal he told his story, as above related, adding that he fought for a long time before he was compelled to shoot. Had he not believed that his life was in danger he would not have used the gun.

Acor was seen at the jail. He was unable to talk English plainly. He said that he had been in the city two years and was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railway; admitted that he was stealing lumber, but that he was alone and then he said his companions were not stealing and he further said that he did not show fight and that the watchman had shot him without a blow being struck.

Haas, the watchman, has been with the Fish Bros. people for nine years, made a good and faithful watchman and never had trouble with any person before, and those who know him, believe that he acted in self-defense and was justified in shooting. Haas has had much experience in his life, having traveled all over the world.

The two men who were with Acor have not been apprehended, and it is doubtful if they can be located, for the reason that in years gone by the officers have experienced great trouble in landing sons of Italy when a crime was committed.

There was fear that blood poisoning would set in from the wounds on Acor's arm, but it is now thought it can be prevented.

This afternoon a warrant was issued in the Municipal court charging the Italian with petit larceny. On account of his condition the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

## POSITIONS SHIFT ON PRIMARY BILL

### Assembly Opposes Referendum--New Measure Improbable.

The State Platform is Not Being Fought in Senate--Kreutzer Stands by Record--What Party Organs Say.

Milwaukee Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—By agreeing to pass an amended primary election bill the assembly conferees agree to repudiate the Republican state platform, which distinctly demands that the direct vote shall be applied to all offices. The stalwart senate and the senate conferees have voted to pass the bill endorsed by Governor La Follette and passed by the assembly just as it was drawn, and in accordance with the party platform, merely adding a clause amplifying the principle of the direct vote or primary, providing that the people shall vote on certain parts of the bill, believing that the Republican platform was passed during a period of excitement and intense factional feeling, and that the convention did not express the sentiment of a majority of the party or people. The convention system of nominations is denounced by the primary election reformers as unfair and productive of various evils, including boodling, machine manipulation, etc., therefore it is considered rather remarkable that the friends of primary election should hesitate to allow the "dear people" to say, direct, what they want.

The assembly committee is composed of three leading primary election reformers in that branch of the legislature, all men reputed to be in complete harmony with the governor, consequently their proposition to ignore the demands of the party platform is considered as coming from the highest administration authority—the governor.

The assembly conferees made the following written proposition to the senate conferees, which the latter promptly refused to accept:

"The assembly committee of conference on bill 97 A proposes to the senate committee that said bill be so amended as to provide for nominations by direct vote of candidates for the offices of state senators and members of assembly and county and city officers; convention to be held for the adoption of party platforms and nominations of elective state officers and of congressmen; the delegates to such conventions to be elected at the primary provided for in the bill."

STALWARTS POINT TO PLATFORM.

The stalwarts are now calling attention to the platform pledge. A few days ago it was the administration that held this plank up to the stalwarts and asked if they had the nerve to ignore it:

"We therefore demand that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for office be abolished by legislative enactment, and that all candidates for state, legislatice, congressional, and county offices be nominated at a primary election on the same day, by direct vote, under the Australian ballot."

Both houses of the legislature have passed a bill providing for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote, and for the abolishment of caucuses and conventions, in conformity with the demand in the platform. The legislature has made a record in this respect that cannot be denied, and the only dispute that now exists is between the administration and the stalwarts on the question of the deferendum. The administration through its representatives in the house, refuses to let the people heretofore so much prated about, have anything to say, while the stalwarts, who have been accused of trying to prevent the same people from speaking directly on the question of who shall be candidates for office, suddenly appear upon the scene using the thunder that their opponents have used for several years. The stalwarts demand the referendum, especially upon the question of direct nominations for the legislature. The half-breeds say that the people have spoken through a convention although the half-breeds insist that a convention is not calculated to properly represent the wishes of the people or the party. It is a most remarkable situation, and one that would be humorous were it not so ridiculously inconsistent.

KREUTZER STANDS BY RECORD.

Senator Kreutzer, who introduced a bill in the senate providing for direct nomination of members of the legislature without adding the referendum, and who was said to be having a rough time of it among his constituents at Wausau, has just returned from Mississippi, where he went immediately after the vacation of the legislature began, and most emphatically denies that he has met any of his constituents who have taken him to task for his votes or conduct relating to the proposed reform. In the first place, he says, he has not been at home, and, in the second place, none of his constituents happened to be in Mississippi or Arkansas, where he spent his vacation.

Kreutzer's bill offered the administration just what it wanted, the direct nomination of candidates for the legislature and the friends of the administration failed to grasp the opportunity that presented itself by voting for his amendment. Now they are holding him up to public scorn and ridicule, and telling the world fantastic stories of his disagreeable and embarrassing meetings with his constituents at home.

Kreutzer has been invited by F. T. Tucker, chairman, and J. H. Brooks, secretary of the Clark county Republican committee, to appear before a public meeting and explain his vote on the primary bill, the promise being given that he shall have a courteous hearing, and that there will be no expense to him.

It is probable, however, that Kreutzer will be satisfied with the printed record of the proceedings the day that the primary bill came up for consideration in the senate. This is being sent to all voters in his district, and he will no doubt be willing for them to judge for themselves from the official record whether he kept his pledges, if pledges he made.

EACH SIDE CHARGES DISHONESTY.

Each side to the primary election controversy, represented by its chief organ, is now accusing the other of dishonesty, and admitting openly to the people who are not interested in the selfish game of politics that it is simply a question of which machine shall be in control.

The Sentinel representing the anti-La Follette sentiment, says:

"The action of the assembly conferees will not surprise those who all along have known there was neither honesty of purpose nor a desire to subserve public interests or to elevate the character of public officials at the bottom of this movement. But the citizens who have taken them at their word are in a position now to see clearly into the motives of the men who have made such extravagant pretensions upon so small a foundation."

The Free Press, the organ of Governor La Follette, says:

"A more complete exhibition of the dishonesty of purpose of the senate stalwart faction could not have been furnished. The friends of the primary election are not only not contending for any particular bill, but have offered to put the power into the hands of the narrow stalwart majority of the senate to make any kind of bill they choose, if it includes members of the legislature, and is made operative without the parade of submitting it to a vote of the people."

Nothing that could be printed would furnish better proof of the actual condition of affairs than the above excerpts taken from the organs of both factions of current date.

## C. E. RALLY NEXT THURSDAY

**Racine and Kenosha County Delegates to Gather at Presbyterion Church.**

A Christian Endeavor rally of the southeastern district of Wisconsin, embracing the territory of Racine and Kenosha counties, will be held in the Presbyterian chapel in this city next Thursday evening. Visiting delegates to the number of thirty are expected. The district comprises the C. E. societies of the First Baptist church, First Presbyterian church, Congregational church, Welsh Presbyterian and Welsh Congregational churches of Racine, and of the First Baptist and Congregational churches of Kenosha and of the Congregational church of Burlington, Congregational church of Union Grove and of the Presbyterian churches of Rochester, Somers, Trevor and of the Union Presbyterian church of Paris and Bristol, representing an aggregate of 400 members. Theodore Johnson, president of the local Baptist church C. E. society will probably call the meeting to order. W. H. Moore, president of the district, and other district officers, are expected to be present. The Racine C. E. union, composed of all the local societies, which has been dormant for over a year, will probably be reorganized on thos occasion.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**Clemenson—Randolph.**

Miss Pira Clemenson and R. T. Randolph were united in marriage Saturday, April 18th, at Waukegan. The bride has been a resident of Racine all her life and the groom is employed by the Telephone company. Both are highly esteemed by their many friends who wish them all possible success in their future life. A reception was held this afternoon at the home of her sister, 1113 West street.

## LITTLE WOLF TELEPHONE CO. SOLD AT RECEIVER'S SALE

FOND DU LAC, April 20.—The Little Wolf Telephone company was sold at receiver's sale today to Leander Choate, of Oshkosh, for $65,000. The company has an exchange in this city of 800 telephones and 450 miles to all lines. The purchase price covers the bonded indebtedness, the stockholders getting nothing.

## DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL

### President Komp of Kenosha State Bank to Settle Liabilities Dollar for Dollar.

### BLAZE AT POWDER MILL; 100 MEN OUT OF WORK

Laflin and Rand Will Lose $10,000 to $15,000--Robber Ransacks House After Shutting Two Men in Room at Pistol's Point.

KENOSHA, April 18.—New hope was given to the depositors of the defunct Kenosha State bank yesterday afternoon when the attorneys for President Frank S. Komp sent to Kenosha a proposition to the depositors and their attorneys offering to take the bank out of the hands of the receiver and settle all liabilities in full.

The assurance that all creditors will be paid is made by the filing of a surety bond issued by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland. This offer is made in the way of an order prepared for Judge Belden in the appeal of the receivership fight and the order provides that the case shall be appealed to the supreme court and that Mr. Komp be given a chance to pay off all the creditors pending the appeal of the decision of the lower court.

It was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Komp as soon as the bond had been properly executed. The bond is for $20,000, which will cover the liabilities of the institution.

BURGLAR DISPLAYS NERVE.

A new record in criminal annals in Kenosha was established last night when a masked robber held the members of the family of S. K. Newberry and Fred Trampisch in one room of the house while he ransacked the other rooms.

He was found by the two men in the kitchen examining the contents of clothes he had taken from the different rooms. They asked him his business, and in reply he drew a revolver from his pocket and ordered the men to back out of the room and go to the bedroom and lock their doors. The men obeyed without a word and the looting continued until the front windows of the house were opened and the screams of the inmates drew neighbors to the scene.

In the meantime the robber had put out the light and fled.

BLAZE AT POWDER MILL.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the pulverizing mill of the Laflin & Rand powder plant in the town of Pleasant Prairie, west of this city, and the entire mill was destroyed, entailing a loss of from $10,000 to $15,000, and throwing more than 100 men out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The mill was running at the time the fire was discovered, but the men had all gone home to supper, and for this reason the fire got a start and went beyond control. The building was filled with charcoal being ground for the powder. The men worked like heroes to prevent the flames being communicated to the big storehouse in which thousands of tons of powder had been stored. They succeeded, but several men were severely burned.

SECURE RIGHT OF WAY.

The proposed Waukegan and North Shore Railway company, which is to be built along the flats east of the Northwestern road during the coming summer, will have no trouble in securing right of way in Kenosha, as it is announced on good authority that it is working in connection with the Kenosha Electric Railway company and the tracks of the local company will be open to the use of the new company as soon as the road to the southward is built.

## LOVE FOR GIRL CAUSES FIGHT WITH PITCHFORKS

According to reports which reached the city last night Charles Benson and Hans. Larson, two farm hands, living eight miles northwest of here, were smitten on the same girl. Saturday night Benson took the girl to a party and Larson was jealous. Yesterday morning he commenced to abuse Benson who became enraged, grabbed a pitchfork and jabbed him on the leg. Larson also grabbed another fork and prodded Benson on the arm and thigh. The two men were about to fight to a finish when they were parted. While the wounds are painful they are not dangerous.

## HOLLAND REFUSES AID

THE HAGUE, April 20.—The government of the Netherlands has decided not to make an appropriation in aid of the Netherland exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

# The Racine Journal.

**The Journal for 1903.**

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

**THE PREMIUM LIST.**

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Home one year for $1.30.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for $1.50.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for $1.80.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.65.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, $1.65.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for $2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for $2.10.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, $1.25.

**Order Premium Wanted With Paper.**

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

**Map of Wisconsin.**

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, $1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.

## Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

George Crane, of this city, is branching out and will open a large automobile store at Milwaukee.

Henry Houser, charged with deserting his wife and children, was arraigned before Court Commissioner Wentworth this morning, but the examination was adjourned for one week.

Henry Herman of Milwaukee is now believed to have taken a steamer for Central America, and the amount of worthless paper he left as assets is now computed at nearly $1,000,000.

Under the new law the board of review do not go out and review. If a property owner believes his property is assessed too high and complains to the board of review they will change it, otherwise the city furnishes a builder and the hearing shall be final.

Farmers report the country roads which were impassable for a week past, as again drying very rapidly into condition fit for travel. Sprouts are coming up around fence posts and otherwise the country surroundings are assuming a summerlike appearance.

It is evident that the paving of streets creates an increase of traffic. A collector stated today that he had counted as many as twenty-four various kinds of vehicles moving during a short period of time within two blocks on North Main street this afternoon.

Attorney Henry Wiesman, formerly of Union Grove, now of Kenosha county, has been barred from practicing law in the First judicial district circuit, by Judge Belden, on account of having been declared insane several months ago, in the Kenosha county court.

On Sunday, April 27, will be the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of Odd Fellowship. All members of Racine Odd Fellow lodges will attend services at the Baptist church in the morning and a program will be arranged at the hall in the afternoon and evening.

Street car No. 34, on the Junction avenue line, run down a spaniel dog this morning, picked the animal up in the basket and carried the beast several rods. Upon getting out the canine appeared dazed and collided with a telephone post in its flight and then hurried away, apparently not injured.

T. Petersen, 12 years old, residing at No. 1211 Milwaukee avenue, was attacked and badly bitten on the leg by a dog, and a second boy, name not known, was bitten by the same animal. The dog was in charge of a small boy and at the end of a rope. An effort is being made to ascertain the name of the owner of the dog.

Yesterday was the 75th birthday of Mr. I. L. S. Bailey and in honor of the event, he entertained a number of friends at his Washington avenue home last evening. Mr. Bailey is one of the oldest and best known residents of Racine county and holds his age well. His many friends will join in congratulation upon his birthday and hope that he live to enjoy many more.

Nearly all of the Racine fleet of schooners are now out on the lakes on the season's cruise for the transportation of freight. The Coral and the Joses cleared today, the former to Pine Lake, Mich., for slabs, the latter to Jackson, Mich., for hard wood. The schooner Ferry also went out today, headed for Ludington. The J. B. Newland, Ottowa and Minnie Mueller cleared port yesterday.

About 9:30 o'clock this morning a gasoline stove caught fire at the home of Andrew Hanson, on Packard avenue, and for a few moments a disastrous conflagration was threatened. Mrs. Hanson secured water from a faucet and fought the fire, managing to subdue the flames, before the fire department got there. The interior of the kitchen was somewhat scorched and Mrs. Hanson's hair singed.

An air gun in the hands of a small boy is certainly a dangerous weapon. This morning Otto Deck, son of Frank Deck, 1202 St. Patrick street, was out with his little gun and accidentally shot Charles Nerod in the neck. The bullet went in out of sight. The injured lad was taken to the office of Dr. Tompach, who easily extracted the bullet. The doctor states that the wound is not a serious one and that the boy is able to be up and about.

The big Sangerfest to be tendered at the Lakeside auditorium on April 31, for Prof. Th. Elberg, the noted blind leader and musician, will easily be the musical event of the year. The Belle City Male chorus, Hamlet, German Maenner Verein and others have signified their intention of taking part. The grand chorus, of all, will be led by Prof. Elberg, although he is blind. Congressman H. A. Cooper today consented to make a brief address upon the occasion, devoting his remarks to the life and work of Prof. Elberg as a leader, musician and editor.

Several days ago it was announced in the local newspapers that Jensen Bros., who had been awarded the contract for building the new life saving station at this port, had refused to sign the contract and that the government officials at Washington refused to return their certified bond of $100. Today Jenson Bros. announce that they will sign the contract and go at the work as soon as possible. Their bid was $11,500.

Cape & Sons, who have the contract for building the East Prospect sewer, have in their employ probably two or the highest salaried masons ever employed in this city. The scale of wages ordinarily being paid masons in Racine is from 45 to 50 cents per hour, or from $3.60 to $4.00 per day of eight hours, while the two masons in question are guaranteed 75 cents per hour, or $6.00 per day of eight hours for every day they are here, whether the weather is unfit for outdoor labor or not. These men were imported from Chicago because of their exceptional skill in building the archlike brick roofing over the sewerage mains.

### COUNTY SOCIETY NECESSARY

**Physicians Take Steps to Ensure Membership in National Organization.**

The following physicians were present yesterday at the preliminary meeting of doctors held in Racine hotel and called for the purpose of forming a Racine County Medical society in order to perpetuate their affiliation with the national medical association: Drs. Schnitz, Caledonia; Corr, Franksville; Newell, city of Burlington, and Breckinridge, Sorenson, Buchan, Williams, Garlock and Menchem of Racine.

As it is now the doctors hold individual membership in either the state or national society, but at the last annual meeting of the former body a new law was adopted which requires that all such practitioners, in order to remain in touch with the national organization, must organize a county society, through which and the state society the main body will then recognize them.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I have no doubt you have heard some stories to my discredit," he said.

"I don't like to put it in that way," she quickly replied.

"How, then?" he hopefully asked.

"I have never heard any stories to your credit," said she.

More Mexican children than ever before are being sent to the United States for education.

## Social and Personal.

Captain Wirth will command the tug M. A. Knapp this season.

Mrs. Richard Hackett of Oshkosh is visiting Mrs. F. B. Beswick, Wisconsin street.

The Misses Haidle and Clancy are spending today in Chicago visiting friends.

Mrs. W. L. Humphrey and daughters of Dorset, Vermont, are visiting friends in Racine.

Misses Louise Stoffel and Lulu Olson are spending a week with relatives in Milwaukee.

Justice C. Fred Bliss will move into his new offices in the Wolff block Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kennan of Milwaukee, who visited here yesterday, returned home last night.

Mr. Robert Birkholz left yesterday afternoon for California where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. E. Parmenter was called to the bedside of her sister, who is expected to die at Kalamazoo, Mich.

C. L. DeMarras, the Sixth street broker, has moved his family from Chicago to this city and will now reside here permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Parmenter of College avenue departed yesterday for points in the south, where they will spend several weeks.

Misses Louis Bolton and Elsie Peters of Milwaukee are visiting in this city at the home of the former's parents on College avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wackerhagen and children of 1211 South Main street are expected to arrive at their home next Tuesday, April 21st.

Letters from Charleston, South Carolina, state that Mrs. L. P. Monroe is improving, but it will be several weeks before she is able to return home.

John F. Lentz and Alga Glye were united in marriage by Rev. A. C. Grier on Thursday evening. They will reside at No. 1331 North Main street. Both are of Racine.

Attorney E. B. Hand left yesterday afternoon for Madison, where he will argue a case in the supreme court. J. B. Simmons is also at Madison where he has litigation to look after.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Blomquist will leave next Thursday morning, April 23, for Los Angeles, Cal., where they intend to make their future home. Mrs. Blomquist was formerly Miss Sioux H. Covert.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hocking gave a cinch party to their friends at their home on Tenth street last evening. Fourteen tables were occupied and four prizes were awarded. Refreshments were served and as a whole the evening was one of supreme pleasure.

Edith Roberts, the young lady who won the W. C. T. U. silver medal of the W. C. T. U. convention is the daughter of a well known farmer near Corliss. He is an active worker in farmers' institutes. His daughter, Edith, is 16 years of age and is securing her educaton in the Union Grove High school.

## CHILDREN'S SAVINGS RUN INTO THOUSANDS

### Those at Winslow School in Two Years Accumulate $2,569—400 Now Have Bank Accounts.

When the Penny Provident Savings Bank at the Winslow school was established or started two years ago, there were doubts as to whether it would prove a wise thing and a success. It has now been going two years and shows wonderful strides, in fact way beyond the expectations of those who were at the head.

The belief prevailed that other schools would follow the lead of the Winslow, if it proved a success, but as yet none have commenced. It is stated, however, that at least two of the schools will possibly establish savings banks this year.

Official figures of the two years' business of the Winslow school have just been made public today. It is shown that the first sale of Stamps, April 11, 1901, amounted to $50.

Sales from April 1901, to April 1902 were ..... $1,300.95

Sales from April 1902 to April 1903 were ..... 1,268.21

Total sales for two years.... $2,569.16

The smallest sale of stamps was on December 18, 1901, being $15.37, and the largest sale was January 7, 1903, amounting to $57.03.

The average weekly sale for two years was $32.11.

The present number of pupils buying stamps and carrying bank accounts is about 400.

The cost of installing the system and furnishing necessary stamps for one year, about $50.

The Journal has fully explained the working of the system and the above figures will convince the citizens of Racine that the enterprise is a commendable one and has a tendency to teach the children thrift and economy and at the same time learn them business methods.

Baltimore American: "This fishin' fever seems to be contagious," said the stranger, noting the long row of anglers perched upon the creek bank.

"Yes, it's contagious, all right," said the man who has been fishing four hours without a nibble, "but not ketchin'."

The Iowa people are unhappy unless a truly reform Iowa idea can be evolved about once a year or so.

# CONVENTION OF W. C. T. U. CLOSES

### Gathering in Racine Especially Successful—Musical Program Last Evening.

### DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE WORK

**Opposed to the Use of Narcotics in Any Form—Frequent Mothers Meetings Advocated—Visitors From Many Places.**

The closing of last evening's program ended the second annual intercounty convention of the Racine and Kenosha county W. C. T. Unions, which was held in the Baptist church of this city Thursday and Friday. The officers of the convention say it was a very successful and profitable gathering, even more so than the meeting of last year, and they feel very grateful to those whose assistance directly or indirectly contributed, helped to make it so. Nearly 100 out of town visitors were attracted to the city, including the delegates, and each session of the convention was largely attended. The delegates numbered 38.

Where and at what time the next convention will be held has not been decided. Several invitations have been received, but they will not be considered until some future meeting of the board of directors, at whose discretion was left the matter of selecting the next place of meeting.

Last evening's program was of a musical nature, and the principal number was an address by Marie C. Brehm of Chicago, which was a decidedly interesting and instructive talk. She is an able speaker and presented her subject in a convincing and comprehensive manner. Preceding her talk Miss Luella Lockwood gave an organ prelude, a selection by a chorus led by Louis Evans, prayer by Rev. George M. Colville, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, duet, "Till we meet again," by Mesdames Mary B. Blalary and A. Breeze of Union Grove, and a solo and chorus "Some Glad Day," by Mrs. Elizabeth Casterton and chorus of Racine. Following her address a hymn "God be with you till we meet again," concluded the two days exercises of the convention.

At one of yesterday's business sessions it was decided to raise the annual membership dues from five to ten cents in order to make the organization fund adequate for carrying out plans for more extensive organization work during the ensuing year. Forty dollars is the combined moneys appropriated to the departments of the convention for the year.

The committee on resolutions recommended the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously, the gist of them being: The reaffirmation of the belief of total abstainence and prohibition for state and nation; second, a resolution which voiced their attitude against the use of narcotics in any form; third, a resolution which urged the holding of frequent mothers meetings, where interest of the home, school and personal purity should be discussed; fourth, a resolution voicing the desire for equal suffrage for men and women, one standard of purity for both sexes and equal rights to all to hold opinions, with the privilege to express the same in the home, on the platform, in the pulpit and in the ballot box.

A resolution of thanks by the convention to those who added to the success of the gathering, was also adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That we express our obligation to the chairman of the entertainment committee and through her to the members of the Wells and Racine unions for their gracious hospitality, also to the decoration committee for the beautiful flowers, to those who have refreshed us with their sweet music, to the white ribboners from abroad who have added so materially to the interest of the convention, to the pastors of the different Racine churches who so cheerfully extended their valuable services, to the trustees of the Baptist church for the use of their spacious house of worship and last but not least to the city press for their kindness for printing notices and full reports of the convention.

It was also urged in resolution form that work be taken toward the enforcement of scientific temperance instruction in schools. A recommendation was made that each member of the W. C. T. Unions subscribe to the "Motor," "Union Signal," and the "Young Crusader," publications in the interest of temperance.

Visitors to the convention were from Kenosha, Milwaukee, Harvard, Ill., Chicago, Appleton, Union Grove, Bristol, Pleasant Prairie and several other places. Kenosha was represented by the largest delegation. The majority of them departed for their homes yesterday afternoon and evening, while the remaining ones left this morning. Among those introduced after the daily sessions were Mrs. M. T. Cherry, Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. Henry Colman, Milwaukee, superintendent of the state Anti-saloon league.

A PROGRAM OF MERIT.

Yesterday afternoon's program was one of exceptional merit and was rendered to an appreciative and unusually large audience. Mrs. Josie J. Wadmond presided at the piano. At 2 o'clock commenced the devotionals led by Mrs. Anna G. Knight, Racine, followed by a prayer by R. K. Manafon, pastor of the First Methodist church, and the report of the committee on resolutions. From 2:30 to 3:15 o'clock there were short talks by Miss Mary Ord, Racine, on "Literature—How shall we use it?" Mrs. Retta Rohr, Milwaukee, on "The local president—What she ought and ought not to do," Marie C. Brehm, Chicago, on "The local member—What she ought and ought not to do," Revs. A. C. Grier and Julius Marks, Racine, on "The relation of the W. C. T. U. to the church." After this Mrs. Olympia B. Willis, president of the Wisconsin Women's Suffrage association, delivered an address on "Citizenship and Suffrage." Mrs. Talma G. Rowlands, Racine, led a discusion on various topics. Mrs. Jennie Lind Cole, Racine, rendered a solo, "Queen of the Earth." Miss Mabel Stillman, Milwaukee, led physical exercises and gave the assemblage of ladies present, valuable instructions to follow for the development of their muscles. Master Harry Wolfram gave a recitation, "A case of charity," in a masterly manner, which elicited a round of appreciative applause. The program concluded with a selection by the boys of the Racine Anti-cigarette league, under Mrs. C. G. Goodsell, and a L. T. L. demonstration in charge of Mrs. I. W. Black, state L. T. L. secretary.

### WATERFORD WILL HAVE A BANK

**Capital Stock of $10,000 Taken by Subscribers and Project is Assured of Success.**

A couple of years ago, when the Journal predicted that the little town of Waterford would have a bank, many farmers and others laughed and ridiculed the idea. The argument was advanced that it would never pay, that Burlington was too near with its two banks.

The prediction, according to Ed. Malone, of the Waterford Post, is about to materialize. Mr. Malone says:

Nothing new has transpired in the organization of Waterford State Bank other than the capital stock of $10,000 has been practically all taken by subscribers, and it is a sure go. As soon as incorporation papers can be filed and other preliminaries attended to a meeting of stockholders will be called and final steps of organization be taken. The fixtures including a burglar proof safe will be in place in Wm. Sanders' fine, new brick building before June 1st, and the bank in readiness for business on that date. Following is a complete list of stockholders who have taken amounts varying from $100 to $1,000, and, as stated before, the names include some of the wealthiest and most conservative farmers and business men of this vicinity, a fact that will insure the confidence of the public from the very start: Walker Whitley, Wm. Sanders, Edward Malone, Halbach Bros. Co., H. J. Naber, Waterford Milling Co., Fred Cooper, M. P. McKenzie, Henry Caley, John Hofer, John Rein, Arthur Peacock, Horace Clark, Geo. Ela, H. C. Wood, Wm. Kortendick, Fred Wiemar, Wm. Rowe, W. Beck, Wm. Shenkenberg, Henry Glueck, C. Moe & Son, H. J. Kortendick, Ole Nelson, Sam. Witley, H. O. Bayley, H. F. Steubenrauch, W. R. Purvis, H. J. Kilpatrick, F. A. Kilpatrick, Jas. C. Rowntree, Jas. McGuire, G. Knutson, Henry Huening, Chris. Benzene, Ole Hanson, Rev. T. Jacobs, E. H. Schnederman.

It will be seen that E. H. Schnederman, formerly of the Goodrich Transportation company, now of the Burlington bank, is one of the interested parties. All of the men named are good ones. Waterford is one of the prettiest and rapidly growing towns in this county, and the Journal congratulates its citizens upon the prospects of a bank.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.
Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Schulze Bros. druggist.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PATENTS PROTECT YOUR IDEAS.—Consultation free. Fee dependent on success. Est. 1864. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 884-14th St., Washington, D. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists

THE HOUSEWIFE who lives at a distance from shopping centres, often finds it difficult to obtain the best household articles. Simply send your address on a postal for

liberal trial quantity of ELECTRO-SILICON

the famous silver polish, which will be sent to you

free of all cost.

Used by owners and makers of Valuable Plate for more than a quarter century. Sold by grocers and druggists or sent post paid for 15 cents in stamps for regular sized box. Send address for free trial quantity to "SILICON," 40 Cliff Street, New York.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Stratken St. Phila., Pa.

I HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF Seed Potatoes.
CARMAN No. 3. For Sale Cheap
V. R. RICHARDS
Union Grove, Racine County. W.

TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Shake into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Ask today.

FARMERS, PLANTERS and GARDENERS

It is quite necessary to change seeds knowing this, I have put in store the largest quantity of Field and Garden Seed ever before put in stock here. My Early Ohio and Rose Potatoes and Lincoln Oat are Minnesota grown and of the finest quality. I have also in large quantities Feed Oilmeal, Poultry and stock Food. Broadcast and Garden Seeders and Cultivators, Hay, Tools, Building Material, Drain and Sewer Pipe, etc., which I will furnish in large or small quantities at fair prices.

David Lawton
Cor. Mon. Sq. and 5th Sts.

Buy Your Groceries
Where you can get the best goods for the least money.
Sugar per 100-lb sack ..... $5.00
Ferndale Flour, per sack ..... $1.95
Good Rio Coffee, per lb ..... 10c
Fancy Rio Coffee, per lb ..... 15c
Tea Dust, per lb ..... 25c
N. C. Jap. Tea, per lb ..... 30c
Good Prunes, per lb ..... 5c
Six Pounds for ..... 25c
Good Rice, per lb 5c. Fancy Rice per lb 7c
Four Pounds for 25c.
Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs.
J. G. LUEKER,
309 Sixth Street. Racine Wis.

J. A. HEIDBRINK DENTIST
OFFICES:—
NORTH CAPE. Monday and Tuesday
BRISTOL, Wednesday of each week.
UNION GROVE, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

We Don't Want
The farmer to let time pass without knowing about our
Hub Box Attachment
Saves the cost of new axles or stubs on your old buggy or spring wagon, makes your vehicle run light, steady and true as when new. Price 25c a wheel. Saves you $4.00 at least, compared with cost of new axles. Call and see
J. S. HENDRIE 215 4th St., Racine

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MARBLE AND GRANITE
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, Etc.
Get my price. I get your order.
THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,
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Veterinary Surgeons.
Calls answered day or night. Highest references. Animal surgery and dentistry
Telephone. Office at Hotel.
MARTIN R. STEFFEN, V. S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Order Your SPRING HARNESS
Before the Spring Rush. For durability my harness can not be excelled.
Also Whips, Robes, Blankets and Axle Grease.
Frank Clemmens, West Racine

FARM FOR SALE
$15 per acre will buy a 960 acre farm in Sully county, with 320 acre of State land adjoining—fenced—full set of good buildings, painted; close by school house and postoffice. Half cash, balance to suit. Write SULLY CO. LAND & ABSTRACT CO., Onida, S. D. Refer to No. 106.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
G. W. BURKERT & CO.
Gives lower figures than all competitors. Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Farm Implements of all kinds. Our Horse Shoeing cannot be equalled.
G. W. BURKERT & CO.
Cor. 7th and Wis. St. RACINE, WIS

Buy Early! Farms and Residences.
Several Good Bargains If Taken This Month.
Loans For Good Security.
COLLIER REAL ESTATE AGENCY Union Grove Wis

# WELCOMED TO CITY BY MAYOR HIGGINS

## Delegates and Visitors to W. C. T. U. Convention Extended Most Cordial Greeting.

## REV. G. F. GEHR, W. A. LUNN AND OTHERS ARE HEARD

### Medal Contest Participated in by Five Young Ladies Won by Miss Mary Roberts of Union Grove--Todays Proceedings.

The program of last evening's session of the temperance convention being held in the Baptist church, furnished a very interesting and pleasant entertainment, which was attended by a crowd that occupied nearly all available seating space in the spacious edifice of worship. A large delegation of Kenosha ladies came up and though the gathering is purely of a feminine nature and its aim solely to accomplish the suppression and elimination of the habit in which many men are concerned, the audience was sprinkled with a fair representation of the masculine sex.

The embellishments of the interior of the church were attractive and imposingly arranged, and bespoke the good taste and rare skill of those who formed the decoration committee, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wadmond, Miss N. Paddock and W. Cahoon. The decorations were of Old Glory, palms, lilies and tulips.

An organ prelude, played by Miss Edita Wheeler, opened the exercises for the evening, after which Rev. D. B. Cheney, pastor of the First Baptist church led the assemblage in prayer, at the conclusion of which Mayor Michael Higgins, Jr., delivered a five minute address of welcome, on "Why we are Glad to See You."

MAYOR HIGGINS' ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows:

President and Ladies of the Convention: It seems very fitting to me that the last convention to which I am called to extend a welcome on behalf of this city should be yours. It has been my pleasure to welcome to this city many men as delegates to various conventions, but I consider it a great honor to be able to close my services as chief executive of this city in a most hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors of this convention. It would be idle repetition for me to attempt to go over the good work your organization has done in these two counties and in the state. In my capacity as mayor during the last four years I have had occasion to see some very good results derived from the work of your local sisters. I am also sure the time has not left as when they cannot be of much value to us. I hope you will not only have a successful meeting but that it may also be very enjoyable to you. We want you to see some of the interesting parts of the city and assure you that our officers and citizens will be only too pleased to help make your stay and visit with us enjoyable and profitable. We especially invite you to inspect any and all of our public buildings. I thank you for holding this convention in our city and again bid you a most hearty welcome.

IN BEHALF OF CHURCHES.

Rev. George F. Gehr, pastor of the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the churches, saying that he was glad to see them because they were such potent factors of civilization; he was also pleased to see them because they were Christian women of powerful influence and because they represented a union, a unit in one of the most worthy causes of the age, and that it was their ambition to uplift downfallen mankind.

REMARKS BY OTHERS.

Wm. A. Lunn, president of Wells and Racine local W. C. T. U. unions also extended a hearty welcome to the ladies. He compared the organization with David of the scripture, who though young among his brothers, wielded a powerful influence and conquered; such victory, he hoped, would also be the reward to the cause of the W. C. T. U. in its crusade against the monster evil, whiskey, which they had been fighting for the last 100 years. "The greatest question of the age," he said, "is the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which with you we hope to entirely annihilate."

Mrs. A. C. Grier spoke a few words on the subject of the Wells and Racine unions. She said that to begin with she would not lay particular stress on welcoming, because it was a foregone conclusion that the ladies were welcome, but nevertheless she wished to extend a hearty greeting in the name of the two Racine unions. She said: "We are a large family, extending all over the world, and it is not often that we can hold a family reunion, therefore it naturally follows that you all are welcome and I hope you all are as glad to see us as we are to see you."

Mrs. K. V. Stevens spoke on "Why we are Glad we Came." She stated that they were glad they came for more than one reason; first because the mayor of Racine was present; second, because they had been invited, and third because they had been so cordially welcomed. She stated that it was not often that mayors fulfill invitations to attend their convention, and therefore she thought the presence of Racine's chief executive added double significance to the convention. She hoped the time would come when the heads of cities would act unitedly with the W. C. T. U. in eradicating the liquor evil.

Following the talks a short musical program was rendered.

The Olympic quartette, composed of Messrs. Russell Lewis, Richard Howell, Lemuel Owens and Chauncey Lovell, rendered a pleasing selection. Miss Suzette Decker and Prof. I. T. Oakes pleased the audience with solos and the Search Light L. T. L. Seniors of 1903 sang in chorus "On to Victory."

The medal contest for a silver medal was participated in by five young ladies and was won by Miss Edith Roberts of Union Grove. The medal was presented to Miss Roberts by Mrs. Lawson of Appleton, state secretary of the W. C. T. U., with appropriate remarks.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The principal business of this morning's session was the hearing of reports and recommendations of committees and department superintendents and the election of officers and department superintendents as follows:

Miss Eliza Cotting of Bristol of the temperance literature department reported that about 30,000 pieces of literature had been distributed during the year; 10,000 by the Wells Union of this city; 10,000 by the Racine union and the remainder by the other unions.

Mrs. I. W. Black of Racine gave a review of the work of the L. T. L. department, which showed that there were three L. T. L. Legions representing about 120 members and that 20 of the senior L. T. L. Legion so far had passed all the necessary tests in the competition for the national diploma. The report also embodied a recommendation that work of organizing more legious throughout the counties of Racine and Kenosha be taken up.

Mrs. Frances H. Smith of the Evangelistic department, reported that good results had accrued from the practice of distributing Christian literature and that it should be continued.

The report of Mrs. Maude M. Sanders of the franchise department cited that the unions had held a number of profitable meetings during the year and had circulated petitions for pushing the equal suffrage bill through the state legislature.

The non-alcoholic medication report by Mrs. Florence Ripley of Kenosha dealt specially with patent medicines and recommended that women boycott these goods and give all possible aid in discouraging the sale of the same, because all such medicines contained poison, such as alcohol, cocaine, morphine, opium, etc. Her report stated that a thorough investigation of patent medicines had been made and that they had found the same to contain the foregoing named compositions in astonishing proportions.

A new department of work was also created and is named "Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll," of which Mrs. Pira V. Case of this city was elected superintendent.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The new officers as elected are as follows:

President—Dr. Maude M. Sanders, Racine.

Vice President—Mrs. K. V. Stevens, Kenosha.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Paddock, Racine.

Recording Secretary—Miss Eliza Cotting, Bristol.

Treasurer—Mrs. Hattie Fox, Pleasant Prairie.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Following are the names of the new superintendents of the different departments as elected:

Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. Louise M. Barter Pleasant Prairie.

Evangelistic—Mrs. Frances H. Smith, Kenosha.

Franchise—Dr. Maude M. Sanders, Racine.

Press—Mrs. Nellie Peck, Racine.

L. T. L.—Mrs. I. W. Black, Racine.

Medal Contest—Miss Deborah Evans, Racine.

Non-Alcoholic Medication—Mrs. Florence Ripley, Kenosha.

Purity—Mrs. Dr. Stalker, Kenosha.

Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Minnie E. Barbour, Kenosha.

Sunday School—Mrs. Sarah B. Allen, Kenosha.

Temperance Literature—Mrs. M. A. Paddock, Racine.

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. K. V. Stevens, Kenosha.

Mothers' Meeting and White Ribbon Cradle Roll—Mrs. Pira V. Case, Cacine.

## FOUND THEIR MAN UNDER BED

### Police Nab Jack Olson—Denies Being Armed With Razor or Gun.

"Jack" Olson, charged with entering a house and attempting to commit murder, was captured by the officers last night at a house on Herrick avenue. At the time he was secreted under a bed and when the officers pounded him on the feet he crawled out.

Olson denies that he was armed with a gun or razor on the night he visited two houses on Herrick Flats in search of his wife and that he never owned a gun in his life. He says that he did not break in the doors, but went there to see and talk with Mrs. Olson; that when he entered the place the family ran and he followed them, believing his wife was with the crowd. One of the crowd he claims struck him on the face with a cane and that he then fought them.

In throwing a piece of board he claims that it hit and broke a door. The other parties claim that he had a razor in his hand and yelled that he was after his wife and he would finish her, also that he deliberately kicked or broke in the doors with an axe.

# SENATE REJECTS ASSEMBLY OFFERS

## Another Futile Attempt to Accomplish Something in Primary Legislation.

## MAY DRAFT NEW BILL AS RESULT OF ACTION

### Senate Votes for Constitutional Amendment for Popular Election of U. S. Senators, Lieut. Gov. Casting Deciding Ballot.

MADISON, April 17.—The primary election conference committee agreed to disagree. It held three sessions yesterday, and at 7 o'clock last evening decided to give it up.

Six propositions were submitted by the assembly members of the committee. The senate members of the committee stood pat. None of the propositions of the assembly side took into consideration the senate amendment to refer certain provisions of the primary bill to the people.

The propositions submitted by the assembly committee were:

First—To nominate all officers by direct vote except the candidates below lieutenant governor on the state ticket, these to be named by a state convention.

SecondTo nominate all officers except the minor places on the state ticket and congressmen by direct vote.

Third—To nominate all officers except those on the state ticket by direct primaries.

Fourth—To nominate all candidates by direct vote except congressmen and the state ticket.

Fifth—To apply the direct vote to all officers except United States senators and congressmen.

Sixth—To have the primary election apply only as far as members of the legislature.

The senate stood out against the election of members of the assembly through the primary election method without first referring it to a vote of the people and the assembly was just as strong against the referendum.

WILL INTRODUCE NEW BILL.

When the conference committee adjourned without coming to an agreement last evening it was announced that the assembly committee on privileges and elections undoubtedly would introduce a new bill. The administration leaders of the lower house would not say what form they thought it would take, and probably no definite conclusion in that respect had been reached.

From what had been said heretofore the new bill is liable to provide for a referendum at the spring election next year, when the vote throughout the state will be comparatively light, but while this plan has the indorsement of some of the assembly leaders it is known there are others who are chary of submitting the question to the voters in any form at any time. The idea of those who believe the people should be given a chance to pass upon a proposition so revolutionary in character is that it should be at a time when a full vote will be insured throughout the state, so that there is not much show of a compromise on the spring election plan, when the official political machinery of the state would be able to work to peculiar advantage.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

On a tie vote and with Lieut. Gov. Davidson voting in the affirmative the senate last night adopted the Merton resolution asking congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the states a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The vote was 13 to 13, with six senators paired and with Senator Morse absent, the real division being 16 to 16. Following is the vote:

For—Burn, Hatton, Hudnall, Martin, McGillivray, Merton, Miller, Munson, North, Randolph, Stout, Wipperman, Wolff.—13.

Against—Beach, Bird, Gaveney, Green, Hagemeister, Johnson, Kreutzer, McDonough, O'Neil, Riordan, Rogers, Whitehead, Willy—13.

Paired—Eaton for, Mosher against, Sarau for, Reukema against, Wylie for, Roehr against.

Absent—Morse.

This action came at the close of heated debate for almost three hours, during which Senators Merton, Miller and McGillivray spoke for the resolution and Senators Rogers and Whitehead against it.

SENATE FAVORS PASSAGE.

The senate committee on assessment and collection of taxes unanimously decided last evening to report for passage the original ad valorem railroad taxation bill No. 332S, introduced by the committee Feb. 13, with a few minor amendments of an administration character, which were agreed to several weeks ago. This is the bill drafted by the state tax commission and submitted to the taxation committees of both houses. The assembly committee, before introducing the bill, changed it so as to make it operative from the first of January of the present year, and it passed the lower house in that form.

Before the assembly committee on state affairs yesterday afternoon Assemblyman L. A. Karel of Kewaunee made a plea for a favorable report on his bill appropriating $100,000 for state hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. Mr. Karel said that if the committee did not feel justified in recommending the passage of the bill at this time, he would be satisfied if a substitute were reported, providing for the appointment of a state commission to report to the legislature two years hence.

In his remarks Mr. Karel declared 2,000 people in Wisconsin die every year from tuberculosis.

CUT BILL IN HALF.

The joint committee on claims of the legislature yesterday afternoon considered the Stout bill, appropriating $458,000 to the state university, and virtually decided to recommend that the appropriation be cut to $245,000. This decision was reached after a long conference with Col. W. F. Vilas and Breese J. Stevens, resident regents of the institution, and Dr. F. A. Birge, president.

NEW MEMBER APPOINTED.

The appointment of Harvey Clark of Monroe as a member of the state board of control to succeed N. B. Treat, whose term of office has expired, was sent to the senate yesterday by Gov. La Follette.

## MAGAZINE FOR DANISH AND NORWEGIAN READERS

### First Number of the "Norden" Will be Issued Next Month—Mr. Ivar Kirkegaard, Editor.

There is about to be published in this city a new Danish and Norwegian magazine that will be of the greatest value to the Scandinavians of this country. Its name will be the "Norden" and its editor Mr. Iver Kirkegaard, formerly superintendent of a large steel works at Worcester, Mass., a gentleman of high literary attainments and a writer of great ability. The publication will be up to date, in fact an American magazine in the Scandinavian languages and the only one of its grade in America.

The first number will be issued on or about May 15, and will certainly be a literary production of beauty and merit. Mr. Kirkegaard has engaged some of the leading Danish-American writers of the country, and their efforts will be of value to the publication. Among the writers is Jacob A. Riis, the great author and lecturer, and who was in Racine last year, and who is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Several of Racine's leading citizens and capitalists are interested in The Norden and the Journal predicts for it, with so able an editor at the desk a deserved success. For the Danish and Norwegian people it is bound to be an educator and popular publication.

## ORDERED BACK TO WORK

### Teamsters Union Will Not Allow Members to Violate Contracts With Gas Company.

CHICAGO, April 17.—"Drip" wagons of the People's Gas Light and Coke company were put into commission today after having been tied up for two days by a sympathetic strike of the drivers, while the inability of the company to clear the water out of the mains, which the wagons are used to remedy, threatened a gas famine. Seventy-five drivers acting upon orders issued yesterday by the executive board of the National Teamster's union manned the company's wagons with orders to lose no time in reaching various parts of the city and pumping out the congested mains.

## OBITUARY.

**Halverson.**

Mrs. Halverson, beloved wife of Peter Halverson, died at 5 o'clock this morning, at her home no. 402 English street, of consumption, aged 37. Deceased was a woman highly respected and beloved by those who knew her. A husband and four children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternon at 1:30 o'clock from the house and 2 o'clock from the Norwegian Lutheran church on State street.

**Briggs.**

Enoch I. Briggs, an old settler of Wisconsin, passed away last evening, aged 78 years. Mr. Briggs was born in Duchess county, N. Y., in 1824, and in 1850 came west by way of the Erie canal and the great lakes to Fond du Lac, where he purchased a farm, afterward removing to Grundy county, Minn., where he spent thirty years of his life. He moved to Racine seven years ago. He was married in 1852 to Emma Winslow, a daughter of Robert Forbes Winslow, who died in this city last October. Three children survive him, Mrs. F. H. B. McDowell, Dr. Robert F. Briggs and Mrs. Sarah Poston.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Dr. McDowell, 902 State street, this afternon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lacon, Ill., for burial.

**Reiter**

Mrs. Nicholas Reiter died this morning at her home 1837 North Geneva street, of pneumonia and heart trouble, aged 66 years. She was an old resident and well and favorably known on the north and west sides. A husband and children survive. Funeral at 9 o'clock Monday morning from the St. Joseph church.

The trick is to issue notices making reduction on certain freight classifications, followed forthwith by notices of advance in rates. This lets in favored shippers who have given notice likely of intentions to ship and puts up the bars before competitors can get ready.

## THE PROPOSED RAILWAY RATE COMMISSION

### Interpretation of the Pending Bill by a Well Known Citizen of Milwaukee.

The following article from E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, interprets the proposed railway railway railroad commission bill which establishes a board of railroad commissioners. If Mr. Bacon is correct, it would seem the fear of our manufacturers are unnecessarily aroused as to injury coming to them. However, it is well in any such proposed measure to carefully guard the interests of all concerned as against enacted reform that would display any spirit of demagogery.

It is asserted that the railroad commission now possesses practically the power sought to be placed in the hands of a commission, an dif so it has been asked where is the need of any more law and a salaried commission.

To the Editor of The Appleton Post:

Having observed an extract from your editorial columns recently quoted in the Milwaukee Sentinel in relation to the bill pending in the legislature of this state to regulate railroad corporations and create a board of railroad commissioners, indicating some uncertainty in your mind as to the purport of the bill in relation to "commodity and merchandise tariffs," and having studied the bill somewhat carefully myself, I beg leave to offer my views on the point through your columns.

It may be proper for me to say, by way of introduction, that I have given considerable attention for a good many years to the transportation problem, and to state and national legislation in relation thereto, and also to the practical workings of such legislation; as a result of which I have become strongly impressed both with the necessity and expediency of legislation whereby proper governmental supervision over the rates imposed by corporations engaged in public service may be exercised. The existing laws on the subject in this state are very crude and ineffective as compared with those of most of the state in the union; and railway rates are much higher than those charged in adjoining states for similar service, which will probably continue to be the case until the state exercises the right of imposing such restraint upon the practically unlimited power of the corporations doing business in the state, as in the judgment of the legislature the public interest requires.

As to the point above referred to, I would say; I am unable to discover anything in the bill which would preclude the carriers of the state from issuing just such "commodity and merchandise tariffs" as they may choose to do, provided the rates are open to all alike and do not operate to the prejudice or disadvantage of competing localities. The bill proposes merely to establish a standard of "reasonable maximum rates" for the several lines of railroad in the state. Carriers will not be allowed to go beyond these rates, but may make as much lower rates as they choose, provided they do not give undue preference or advantage to one locality over another. There is nothing in the bill that can be construed as applying a system of mileage rates to the traffic of the state, but, on the contrary, carriers are left as free as ever to make their own rates, within the maximum prescribed by the railroad commissioners. The purpose and effect of the bill are precisely what the extract from your editorial article states as your desire—"that the large and small shippers of each and every class of commodities shall be treated by the railroads fairly and uniformly, and that the state shall place itself in a position to know that this is being done, or to enforce such conditions when it is not being done;" and further, that no rates shall be excessive or unreasonable.

Section 12 of the pending bill, which prohibts discrimination against persons, localities or commodities, is copied word for word from section 3 of the interstate commerce act, excepting that the word "undue," used in the latter connection with "preference or advantage" and "prejudice or disadvantage," is omitted in the former. The interstate commerce commission recognized "the power of interstate carriers to make commodity rates to meet the circumstances and conditions of traffic along their respective lines" in a decision reported in 4 I. C. C. Rep. 447. Commodity rates are in extensive use throughout the country, both in interstate and intrastate traffic, and nobody objects to their continuance, so far as I am aware.

Respectfully,

E. P. Bacon.

Milwaukee, April 11, 1903.

## WIFE OF PUGILIST IS DEAD

### Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons Succumbs to Typhoid Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the former heavy weight pugilist, died today at her home in Brooklyn. She began sinking last night and Fitzsimmons summoned a number of physicians but they were unable to save her.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons has been ill for several days with typhoid pneumonia.

## LOST $3,000 ON FOOTRACE

### Tangled Mess of Litigation Which Has Come to Head in Racine County Court.

In the circuit court yesterday Judge Belden issued an affidavit undertaking order for the arrest of Alexander McCarren, alias German, alias Sherman and Joseph Frog, with half a dozen alias, now in the Milwaukee county jail, charged with working a conference game.

The order for the arrest was issued to Doerfler, McElroy & Eschweiler, Milwaukee attorneys. It was placed in the hands of Sheriff Mutter and Under Sheriff Donald went to Milwaukee to make the arrests but was too late. He again went to Milwaukee this morning.

If successful in arresting the men they will be brought before Judge Belden forthwith. The complaint alleges that the gang swindled Jacob Carbiener out of $3,000, which the plaintiff wagered on a foot race and that the money was paid to McCarren and Frog.

The men were arrested at Milwaukee on charge of vagrancy, but the real motive of the arrest was to hold them on a charge of having defrauded T. W. Saveland out of $10,000. Today it is expected the men will be tried on the vagrancy charge. The men are from Springfield, Ill.

In regard to the tangled mess of litigation a Milwaukee paper says:

"The new twist in the tangle is a suit brought by Jacob Carcibner of Marble Rock, Ia., yesterday. He claims that Connor and Henderson met him at Clinton, Il., last January and induced him to back a "fake" foot race to the extent of $3,000. He lost his money and having traced the men started proceedings against them at Racine, Wis. Judge Belden yesterday issued an order for their immediate appearance before him, and the paper has been placed in the hands of the local sheriff. Owing to the tactics of the defense in rearresting the defendants as soon as they are released and the action of Sheriff Tegtmeyer in refusing to allow them to leave his charge, a pretty complication may be anticipated when the officer arrives.

Accompanied by their attorney, John F. Donovan, Henderson and Connor appeared in court yesterday. McCarren was not allowed to come, being held by Sheriff Tegtmeyer on a civil warrant. A jury was sworn and the case taken up immediately. Detective Dennis Sullivan, Charles J. Stumpf and Jacob Carcibner were the witnesses called. The two former testified to the arrest of the men and the manner in which they were induced to return to Milwaukee. Carcibner told of his transactions with the pair positively identifying Connor and Henderson as the parties. Late yesterday afternoon the case was continued until 10 o'clock today.

## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP IN 1903

### Countries in Which the 3,124,422,000 Bushels Were Produced.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The department of agriculture has issued a comparative statement of the wheat crop of the world, showing that the total of 3,124,422,000 bushels in 1902 was distributed as follows:

North America 781,120,000; South America 75,984,000; Europe 1,798,963,000; Asia 376,428,000; Africa 48,000,000 and Australia 43,927,000. The crop in the United States was 670,063,000.

It is now definitely decided Cuba will retain the Isle of Pines, and this country relinquish any claims it may have had. A righteous decision.

THE WISCONSIN NURSERIES

APPLE TREES

3,000 AT WHOLESALE

For the Spring of 1903 only, I will sell at my nursery, at Yorkville, the following choice lot of Apple Trees, all first class, 5 feet to 7 feet

AT 15 CENTS A PIECE.

The beautiful Wealthy, Golden Russett, Fameuse Autumn Strawberry, Yellow Transparent, Northern Spy, Grimes Golden, N. W. Greening, Wolf River Duchess and many others.

Standard Pear Trees, ten varieties, at.....35c

Dwarf Pear Trees, 10 varieties at.....25c

Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, at same price.

Shrubbery of all kinds, Hardy Roses, Hydrangeas, Snowball, Weigelias, fine bushes at.....25 cents

10,000 Pansy plants, six leaves in bud, from seed bed.....$1.00 per 100

Transplanted in bud and bloom 25c per doz. 100,000 Strawberry plants

Horticulturally Yours,

W. J. MOYLE

# The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Street

Issued in two sections of eight pages each on Tuesday and Friday of each week

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## FAR BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY.

It is pleasing to note London is not disposed to take a gloomy view of the Northern Securities decision attributed to a few of our great financiers. At first London, as were many of our leading men in the world of finance startled, but not long before the actuality of the situation took instant possession of the great financial world. This discovery, however was a realization of the fact the country was vastly better off with numberless individual and corporate enterprises and dozens of railroad corporations rather than gathered in half a dozen giant colossal syndicates, merged as it were, and a dozen great billionaires. The distribution of wealth and trade will now attract more discussion in the world of finance and of business. Already are bright minds readily perceiving that while temporarily blocking some schemes for farther syndicating and merging, in the end it will be far, very far better that the courts have ended the era of powerful mergers.

It can never be questioned that fifty separate manufacturing plants are very much more for the advantage of a city than would be five consolidated concerns, or two or one great concerns. It is true savings are effected in these combines, but nowadays men are very seriously asking themselves if these alleged savings are not in fact extortions filched from the body politics for the benefit solely of the very few consolidated who have grasped the industries. The body politic sorely needs these savings alleged to have been made through the pretended force of modern ways as asserted by some of our statesmen blind to the actual workings of the trusts, and this truth is now much more cognized than during the heigdth of the syndicating era.

People are manifesting a strong desire to see once more the coming of individual and smaller corporations. The closed manufacturing establishments ordered so by the trusted interests, the people want to see once more running, and instead of one great interest controlling one industry the people are demanding the coming of the independents and small corporation on the scene. The abolition of the rebates and private car drawbacks ought to be a factor in this, and if not, perhaps the Sherman law might be made to apply where the prices are managed in special localities or wherever necessary to stamp out a competition, in a way that all competition is undersold and driven out of that particular market.

## REAL PROGRESS NOT IN UNDUE HASTE.

The president, the commissioner of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, the attorney general, all insist the people must not be too impatient as to visible results so soon in the operation of the anti-trust legislation of the last congress. The president says no undue haste must be made, that every caution must be taken not to imperil great interests, and that in due time results will be visible. Commissioner Garfield announces that he will not commence proceedings under the anti-law as is sought in the complaints being now made to his bureau because he is not prepared, and while giving consideration to all complaints will go slow, rather than take the risk of making retraction should the complaints be unjustified. It seems the insurance companies which within a year or two have greatly increased the burden of the people by oppressive increased premium rates, are not slow in the matter of making their condition public through official reports, because our well groomed companies, can always show a state of preparedness highly gratifying to everybody who has policies with them. The reports now being filed so an account states are mostly those of the insurance people, who naturally look upon this new department as a means of publicity affording them a new method of valuable advertising. But people are looking for reports from some of our really real trusts. They are expecting too, before long, some substantial results, and these can not be better shown than in the appearance of independent plants in competition with the trusts that have so long been able through various methods of keeping them from doing business.

The president is right not to be in too great haste, and that the fair minded corporation which has not resorted to trust methods, should not be injured. The great evils confronting the land and besetting the land can not be corrected in a day or through unwise haste upon the part of the engine of the government. Congress has not yet carried out the full measure of the legislation desired, but it will all in due time. The workings of that already enacted will afford the next congress some valuable lessons gained by experience.

## AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

There is no mistaking the fact that the Social Democratic party is a factor to be reckoned with by both the Republican and Democratic parties. It much more especially concerns the Democratic party because first of the name itself, second the taking out of the Democratic pary of much of the element that has found a natural home in that party previously. This fertile soil being now found in the new party, the element of discontent, of state socialism, and allied elements, are getting together to the serious disadvantage of their former party. Late elections have shown increasing votes for the Social Democrats and in more than one municipality, they have formed a not insignificant fraction of the total vote. The last election in Racine of itself disclosed their strength and there is not a great deal of doubt but that nine-tenths of these nearly 700 votes came from the Democratic party.

This element will be found nearer to the Bryan ideas than the idea of Hill, Gorman and Francis of Missouri. The new party is the party of advanced socialism and to be fair so far as is known disassociated from the elements of anarchy. But yet the associations to be found in this new party will be more of an attraction to this mischievous portion of our population naturally than either one of the two old parties. The Republican party has never catered to this element for votes and it has never in any manner shown it could be controlled by them as did the Bryan elements capture and control the Democratic party at Chicago in 1806. It is for this reason and the fact the Republican party has ever been consistent, ever declaring for the preservation and conservation of the rights of humanity, and ever ready to purge the party of dishonesty, that the socialistic coloring has never found congenial surroundings and has held itself aloof.

It has been because of the course of the Democratic party that it has gathered up most of the elements in the country that would make trouble, that would if possible change the condition of things. Every factor that could breed looseness in government, could break up solidity of finances, disrupt orderly conditions have found a home in the Democratic party, and now there is a decided tendency to break aloof and try for results as a new party altogether. What there is of good in the Social Democrats will find itself tied to elements they oppose. The name is not appropriate, is savors of ill and it will attract the factors working for the disintegration of the Republic. But those in the Democratic party who may think this thing is of short life, will find themselves mistaken, and there are not unreasonable suspicions for believing the Social Democrats may be the element of fate destined to complete the breaking up of the Democratic party and dissolve it in fragments that can never be wielded as a whole.

## THE PRESIDENT FOR ALL OF THE COUNTRY.

A disposition has been manifested with crediting to the president things he has not said, or of enlarging upon the subject matter. This has been shown in the eastern coal strike, and if the truth is told, the only concern of the president, was not for any particular interest, but for the interests of the American people as a people utterly regardless of any organized bodies This was shown in the report of the coal commission appointed by him, which declined to favor one body of American workingmen at the expense of another body, but did declare no discrimination should be made.

Another phase of this matter was that which attributed to the president the statement that the coal strike of the east threatened our nation with a disaster second to none that has occurred to us since the days of the civil war. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle takes this subject up and says:

"The New York Sun accuses President Roosevelt of gross exaggeration in making the following statement at Sioux City: 'The coal strike in the anthracite regions threatened our nation with disaster second to none which has befallen us since the days of the Civil war.' Yet it was frequently declared, just before the winter set in, that deprivation of coal would plunge the north into distress more frightful than anything it had ever experienced or imagined possible. Remarking that the people were learning to get along without anthracite, the Sun adds: 'To compare the anthracite strike's power for calamity with the Civil war is a wide overmeasurement of the one and an undermeasurement of the other.' But the president did not do that. He compared an all winter strike, not with the Civil war, but with disasters that have occurred 'since' the Civil war. Thus he was entirely within bounds and is not open to the charge of extravagance. Critics who criticise for the mere sake of criticism should be sure they are right before going ahead."

## DESTRUCTION OF SEWAGE.

The recent experience of Cleveland, O., in securing pure water is serving as a guide for other cities and equally should be teaching a lesson to the great public. For years Cleveland has pursued a bad policy of securing its water supply and while securing its lake water, has at the same time been pouring the tremendous volume of its sewage into the shallow waters of lake Erie. The water tunnel has been moved further and further out into the lake, but the sewage has kept even pace with it, and now men of science declare the people of Cleveland are drinking sewage contaminated water.

As are the people of Cleveland so are the people of Chicago, though as to that, city some day in the distant future when the so called intercepting sewers are completed, the expensive drainage canal may do all its adherents claimed for it originally. Other cities located upon the banks of rivers pump in their water supplies and pour out their sewage not so many feet distant. Still other cities manage to secure reasonable pure water but still continue to put out their sewage in running waters thereby helping to poison people further along. All of our cities and towns are shirking their duties and it is no surprise certain diseases flourish and from year to year carry off their victims.

It ought to be that either vigorous state laws or national laws, and the latter because many cities are located upon navigable waters which are under the direct control of the national government should compel every city or town to destroy their sewage. It can be done as has been demonstrated time and time again. It costs something perhaps, but the preservation of human life and of the health of the individual is worth far more than any additional cost can be that the public sewage be burned, and destroyed by garbage crematories all sewage certainly should be. No other methods are safe. Some cities of Europe and a few in this country have sold their sewage for use upon land adjacent, but the effect of this is disputed, and certainly can not hope to equal in point of actual destruction that served by means of garbage furnaces. Racine has more than once contemplated this, and the contemplation should proceed until the reality comes.

## BUSINESS FOR THE COMMISSION.

There is no danger of any lack of business for the inter-state commission or in the office of the attorney general. In addition to these cases inherited under the old formula, there are the new cases arising continually. One case announced is that of a gas company of Norfolk, Va. This is a petition presented to the commerce committee which charges excessive and unreasonable rates on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and charging the railroad received more for carrying coal consigned to the City Gas company that its demands of others for similar purposes. Then too the case of the Salt trust which is alleged to be receiving favored freight rates, and the first investigation being openly charged to have been a farce by officials of certain western lines. The trouble seems to be in a division of the rates, and some lines refused to make the abnormal divisions with other roads. This resulted in the transportation line controlled or favored by the Salt trust receiving excessive rates, or in other words, the same old game played so successfully before the enactment of the Elkins law. The game being to compel the railroads to give favored rates in defanit of which the club descended and some favored line got the business.

Of course if the Elkins law is enforced, this trick can not be worked, and the shipping world and railroad world is awaiting to see if the courts will begin business under the newer dispensation by knocking out one by one every measure of protection in the law. Any trifling with the first important case that of the National Salt trust, will settle the the thing and even the first advance made by congress upon the entrenchments of the great trusts and combines in the Elkins law and publicity measure, will be driven back in confusion.

Is it any surprise the Social Democrats are gaining?

The south in these days is prospering remarkably and no factor has been more prominent than the establishment of iron mills and textile mills though as to the latter child labor is a regretable factor that must be eliminated. The rise in the price of cotton is a powerful instrument in the increasing of prosperity, among all sections of the south. A Denver paper discusses this prosperity feature of the south and remarks:

"The fact that the price of cotton is two cents a pound higher than it was two years ago should make this a prosperous year for the south if the price is maintained and a large crop rewards the labor of the planters.

"The truth is that for several years the south has been one of the most prosperous sections of the union, and its development is going forward with wonderful rapidity. Its material resources of nearly every character are developing, and it is increasing rapidly in wealth.

"Nevertheless it remains in many respects the south of a decade ago except so far as the rising generation is imbued with a more progressive and enterprising spirit. It receives little foreign immigration and hence there is almost no injection of new blood into its veins. The presence of a large negro population shuts the south against the immigration of foreign laborers, and in the main the immigration from Europe is of that class."

The pamphlet lately given publicity by the war department showing beyond all question Aguinaldo had arranged to commence hostilities against the United States previous to February 4th, 1899 is a bitter blow to the anti-imperialists, who have always contended it was our soldiers who first commenced hostilities against the Filipinos. This is not true, at least for the testimony is now unquestioned that this Filipino leader had decided to attack our forces before the date mentioned, and this testimony is the telegraphic correspondence of Emilio Aguinaldo in the period which just preceded the fall of Manila and the outbreak of the first hostilities between our men and the insurgent Filipinos. It may be these anti-imperialists and the Democratic assaulters upon our army in the Philippines may persist in not believing this, but proofs of the war department are unassailable.

If St. Louis wins her fight against Chicago in the drainage canal matter, other cities may in turn sue each other for sewage contaminated water. There isn't a great deal of doubt but that with a southeast wind predominating for a little while Racine lake water may show a trace of Chicago sewage, and with a northeast wind possibly Milwaukee sewage. Though normally our water may be very reasonably free from such. This of course is through no fault with the water company. They are conditions every city having water works is exposed to whether in lake or running streams. Running water and agitated waters purify themselves to a large extent as would be natural, but the absolute purity of the drinking supply can not be guaranteed. Drinking water may contain more or less contamination and yet be within the chemical bounds of a reasonable degree of safety for use.

The proposed European coalition is declared off. It will not happen. Too many interests in Europe depending upon United States good will and its food products and manufactured products to raise any custom fight against us. There is one remedy always within the province of nations as well as that of individuals and it is a peaceful remedy and never interferes with the rights of others and innocent people. This is the right to buy where one wills without conspiracy to induce others to follow the example. Any European citizen who for reasons of his own prefers not to buy American products or to buy American manufactured articles, all in the world he needs do is simply not to buy such.

Rumors are current that Chief Justice Fuller intends resigning sometime during the present year and that his successor is to be Governor Taft of the Philippines, despite the reluctance with which the people of the Philippines will let the governor go. But it is evident so far as Governor Taft is concerned he is discouraged, for congress has not given the civil affairs of the islands that attention they required, and tariff conditions existing between the United States and an actual possession of it are very little different than those between foreign countries and this country. His recommendations have received rather scant attention and if he is now willing to listen to a call to the supreme court bench it should occasion no surprise in the least.

The Democratic organizers from all accounts seem to be in a state of activity pretty much all over the country. Even from Nebraska come stories of pernicious activity of these reorganizers right in Mr. Bryan's own home surroundings. One account says he is not the powerful leader he once was, and that the irresistable voice of public events has tended more and more to undermine his influence with the people. There is no more silver question and without that Bryan is wholly without force, as in many localities there are leaders of socialism who are much more potent than he is, and would accept nothing from Bryan unless he would take in the whole business.

If it is that the method proposed of ascertaining the value of all railroad property by means of the stock and bond valuation or upon the value as ascertained by an average of several years of gross earnings, what is the matter of the tax commission valuing the property of railroads everywheres in the state upon a genuine ad valorem plan, just as the railroads themselves would do in taking an inventory or any other line of business. This is the way they do in some states, the local assessors meeting as a board after they had assessed in their respective localitie and agreeing to the valuation as a whole.

Canada, which has been charging Chinese a poll tax of $100 intends having a fee or poll tax of $500 and a measure will be brought in to this purpose in the next parliament. This much heavier tax will have a due effect upon Chinese immigration, as it has been comparatively easy for the Chinese to enter this country from the Canada side, but with this tax of $500 upon every Chinaman landing in Canada, there is going to be less of them. They enforce laws over in Canada too, which is an important matter for consideration.

Postmaster General Payne fully believes in the good old doctrine, if rascality is detected within your own party, drive the rascals out. Thus he is investigating through his department and has authorized the investigators to strike in where they may. He promises any culprits may and will be taken care of. Irregularities thriven upon any customs permitted so many years to exist by congress to exist and in fact out of the power of the postmaster general to change, will be reported upon in due time. But actual wrong doers need look for no mercy and will be looked after.

It is now determined there will be no more non partisan judiciary tickets in Chicago. There will be three tickets in the field. One Republican, one Democratic and the third composed of names defeated in both conventions. The suggestion has been made that if the judiciary is to be non partisan to a certainty, the bench must be composed of an even number of judges and care taken by bar nominating conventions to carefully alternate the thing.

There are those who refuse to understand the senate made no change or amendment in the governor's primary bill. All it did do was to provide for the referendum on all state officials, including legislative, the rest of the bill was to go into immediate effect. Now why charge the senate with cutting the bill all to pieces and trifling with the platform which provided no details.

There seems to be a dead lock on the school mill tax proposition. The senate conference committee insist on their bill of $350,000 from the general fund and a tax of six-tenths of a mill, while the house committee demand a straight seven-tenths of a cent tax with no extra taken from the general fund. There is not such a difference as should prevent an agreement. However, that is to say, most people would say remove the school mill tax altogether.

Racine manufacturers generally oppose a rate commission, believing such course will only result in injury to them. It is, however, possible their fears may be unjustified. The idea prevalent is that it will be difficult to secure men who can serve entirely impartial and with ability on any such salaries as is proposed. Certainly the legislature should give due heed to those opposing and carefully consider their arguments.

The assembly in all its propositions declined to assent to the members of the legislature being included in the referendum. There is no earthly reason why the people should not vote as to whether or not they wish legislators included in a primary law.

It is obvious a state administration with state employes free to act can control any primary election, especially of the proposed pattern. The control comes in the petition feature for candidates as much as anything else.

The coal strike commission in their report declared no discrimination should be made in labor. This was a declaration in behalf of American citizens of all beliefs or no beliefs. The right to work is sacred.

If ninety per cent of the transactions on the Chicago board of trade are gambling deals as Judge Adams of St. Louis thinks, what about the bucket shops? It is merely the difference between the pronounced square gambling house and the crooked one.

Grover Cleveland and Booker T. Washington on the same platform speaking in behalf of the education of the negroes of the south. There is greatness in the ex-president's act when one considers his party at large.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware is charged with permitting appointments based on political recommendations contrary to his declarations in taking office. Such are, however, denied by office employes.

Attorney General Knox properly refuses to enter on a truce with the Northern Securities merger people. The order goes forth to obey the decree of the court or take the consequences.

It looks like the tax exemption bill was to be defeated. If the work of the tax commission is to be discredited in such fashion, what is the earthly use of keeping up the commission at all?

Wisconsin should never in any manner lose its control of the railroads within the state. If a commission is necessary let it be elective by all means and not official pap from Madison.

There is no reason why employers should not be fair in hiring men to take the place of strikers, that is notify applicants of the facts. But the law should certainly protect all workers.

The tax commission ad valorem railroad taxation bill is reported for passage in the senate. It will become law. It is substantially that of the commission.

Bjoruson, the writer, wants an ethnological and political alliance of all people of Germanic origin to bring about general peace conditions in the world.

Admiral Schley in his visit to several western cities has been received with much attention and with public banquets notably at the Twin Cities.

It is now probable an entirely new primary measure will be brought forward. People are keeping awake nights fretting about this thing.

Wisconsin is to be one of the states calling on the congress to call a constitutional convention that senators be elected by the people.

Reports are out German agrarians are organizing a Continental Customs Union to operate against American and English made goods.

It is declared important legislation like that of a proposed railway rate commission should be debated in open session thoroughly.

The Milwaukee Health board have commenced an anti-expectoration crusade. The women are invited to take a helpful hand.

It is no use to longer belittle the fact that many thousands of western people are locating up in British Columbia. Why?

A returned Appleton citizen says the reported famine condition in Northern Sweden has been greatly exaggerated.

It is announced the interstate commerce commission will now take up the coal roads and do some probing.

It seems there are stand patters both in the senate and the assembly.

Senator Whitehead does not lose his hold, so to speak.

## PRESS COMMENT.

Milwaukee Sentinel: D. B. Hill charges President Roosevelt with having had "little experience in politics." But it was of the right kind, and he went through it unsoiled—which counts for something, Mr. Hill.

Chicago News: As the railway magnates are only human, after all, they may try to force President Roosevelt to walk most of the way home from Yellowstone park.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Kentucky woman has resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because she can't vote. This is a terrible revenge, but let us hope the country will bear up bravely.

Ohio State Journal: Statistics show that fewer married men than bachelors commit suicide. A bachelor explains this by remarking that the married men have had a taste of what's coming to them, and are afraid to take the chance.

Philadelphia Bulletin: A new hat often intoxicates a woman with delight when it goes to her head.

Brooklyn Eagle: It is said that King Carlos of Portugal consumes thirty-one huge and exceedingly strong Havana cigars daily. What he needs is a damper in his windpipe. He has too much draft. It takes an ordinary smoker a good hour to burn up such a cigar.

Boston Globe: At last Minister Leishman has succeeded in getting an opportunity to deliver President Roosevelt's letter to the sultan. Special delivery in Turkey is sometimes slow.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is nip and tuck now between the budding leaves and the budding of strikes.

Milwaukee Sentinel: With Irish comedians being egged off the stage and "Mr. Dooley" getting $40,000 a year there seems to be a miscarriage of justice somewhere.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Reggie Vanderbilt's portraits go far to explain his objection to being snap-shotted before he has a chance to fix his face.

Evening Wisconsin: Now that the girls have paid for their Easter bonnets out of their own pockets, the marrying parsons are experiencing a revival of business.

Chicago Record-Herald: The big steamship trust has decided to take more time hereafter in conveying the mails between New York and London. This, however, is about the only particular in which the trust intends to "go slow."

Chicago Inter Ocean: The presidential boom of Mr. Ingalls of Cincinnati was one of the shortest lived the country has known in many a year, not excepting the three-day presidential booms which invariably follow the re-election of our mayor.

Buffalo Express: One feature of Chicago's new woman's paper will be a "Man Lovely" column. Would not a "Man Awful Nice" column be more likely to catch the eye of the feminine readers?

Baltimore Herald: Men and women differ as to shopping propensities. The women prefer dry goods, while the taste of the men seems to incline to the wet variety.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Hanna admits that he was grievously disappointed over the result of the Cleveland election. Mr. Hanna has not been in politics long enough to pretend that he likes to be run down by the other man's road roller.

New York Evening Sun: The stork, which is busy depositing triplets all over the country at present is trying to turn the race suicide theory into a joke. This is perilously near to lese majesty.

New York Mail and Express: Dakota divorces and New Jersey charters seem to be catching it all around. They are companions in judicial misery.

Kansas City Times: A Kansas City judge has decided that a baby cannot be attached for its parents' debts. The idea that the parents' attachment for the child is the strongest is quite logical.

New York World: Over 10,000 immigrants landed at one port in one day, and Good Friday at that! Here is a problem in assimilation matching the Morgan load of "undigested securities."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Paterson, N. J., is particular about some things and not quite so particular about other things. For example, it is particular not to allow the Salvation Army to hold meetings on the streets, but it made no particular effort to prevent anarchists from regarding it as a safe place to get their European mail.

Armour (S. D.) Herald: Spring must be here even though it keeps on snowing every other night. It is impossible to keep the tomcat at home now, whereas a month ago he had to be shoved out of doors every night.

Delevan Enterprise: The senate amendment to the house primary bill, attaching a referendum clause, is one of the fairest minded propositions that could possibly be offered. The senate in this action is standing as safeguard between the people and a measure which provides for sweeping changes, which is wholly untried, and as likely to prove adverse as not, to their best interests.

# HOUSEHOLD
## FAMILY ∴ CIRCLE ∴ AND ∴ TABLE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN IN AND ABOUT THE HOME

### THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Family Gathering.—The daily family gatherings at the dining table should be made events of good nature and pleasant conversation. The scientific thinker knows the effects upon the digestion of happy surroundings. The influence upon the mind of a joyous and contented mood when partaking of a food is invaluable. It is an educator in the family of no small importance and in no way is the standard of the family manners more correctly estimated than by a close observance of how its members conduct themselves at table. It is not always possible to have cut glass nor yet fresh flowers on one's table, but there may always pervade it an atmosphere of neatness, even though governed by the utmost simplicity. The linen may be kept spotless and the dishes be dainty and free from nicks and other blemishes. Plants and pictures help vastly to make cheerful a dining room, while the smile of welcome, the pleasant word or humorous story exercises no greater power for good at any time than when dining.

Good Breeding—The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves, and they expect everyone else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husband are not aired, neither are the domestic upheavals.

The repose of the well bred woman is not the quiet of weakness. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry.

Well bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the world to maintain a high standard both of morals and behavior.—Ex.

What Fools are Fond of.—The woman who drifts—that is, tires quickly of this place or that and is quick to make changes—is rarely either a happy or prosperous creature. Self guidance is not always the best, for unless it be steered by a higher power, it is very aps to make the voyage of life a hazardous one. Constantly drifting in new directions, without any definite or serious aim, is giving a life without any purpose to ennoble it or any usefulness to make it worth living. Stay where you are until you are sure that you can better yourself by making a change; and learn to make the most of the opportunities that lie within your reach. If you would be successful. An old proverb says: "Changes are lightsome and fools are fond of them." Patient, well-directed efforts must lead to strength and light, and reward the ambition from which they sprung.

For Injury to Child.—A child sometimes falls on its head and becomes unconscious. Generally it soon comes around and is itself again, but in any case the child must be put to bed and kept there quietly till the next day. If its feet are cold, fill a bottle with hot water, wrap it in flannel and apply it to the extremities. Wet rags should be applied to the head and changed frequently. An excellent way of cooling the forehead is to apply a little eau de cologne or methylated spirit and then to fan the forehead briskly; this causes the spirit to evaporate and leaves the forehead as cold as if ice had been applied. As head injuries are dangerous, especially to children whose bones are very soft, it is always best to send for a doctor in any case.

Choosing Kid Gloves.—When choosing kid gloves, do not always select a thick pair or a very thin pair, but those of medium thickness, for they will generally be found to wear best. Much, too, depends upon the kind of leather. Gloves that are soft and stretchy are seldom disappointing.

To Test Drinking Water.—It is an excellent plan to test the family drinking water at least once during the season. Water that is at one time pure and wholesome may finally, for some reason, become too impure for use. A simple test of drinking water is to fill a pint bottle three-quarters full. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of pure granulated sugar in the water and cork the bottle. Set it in a warm place for two days. If in this time it becomes cloudy it is unfit for domestic use. Be careful that the bottle is as absolutely clean as you can make it and the sugar is pure. A second simple test is the following: Obtain about 5 cents' worth of saturated solution of permanganate of potassium. Add five drops of this to a pint bottle of the water. This will turn the water a beautiful rose purple. If there is any considerable amount of organic matter in the water this color will turn, in the course of a few hours, to a more or less dirty reddish brown. If the color of the bottle remains for twelve hours unchanged from the rose-purple color it had at first it may be considered free from dangerous organisms.

A Well-Dressed Woman.—Never hangs a jacket by a loop at the back. If she has no coat hanger she folds and lays it in a drawer.

Never puts a waist away before thoroughly aired.

Does not wear a veil so long that it becomes filled with dust, moisture and poisonous substances.

Does not put her gloves away without blowing into shape and smoothing carefully.

Dusts her hats and covers them with tissue paper before putting in box.

If she has no shoe form, she stuffs paper into her shoes to keep them in shape.

Takes off her street dress upon entering the house and brushes it well before hanging away.

When her veils are damp presses and rolls them lightly.

Keeps her furs where dust cannot reach them.

Abhors a grease spot and mends her garments at the first broken stitch.

Avoid Thick Pillows.—Avoid sleeping on thick pillows, for by bending the neck unduly these interfere with the outflow of the venous blood from the head. A moderately thin pillow that just fills up the space above the shoulders, is most suitable and generally promotes refreshing sleep. As a rule, people sleep on the side, and, therefore, without any pillow, the head would be uncomfortable and considerably lower than the body. Children should be encouraged to sleep with only a thin pillow and no bolster.

A Window Seat.—An acceptable window seat which most girls crave for their rooms starts with one of the low rattan seats without backs that may be bought at any shop offering an assortment of this ware. They come in different lengths so that a little care in selection secures one to fit almost any window space. They may be left the natural color, preferably, stained to match the finish of the woodwork of the room. A loose cushion adds to their comfort and a valance may be used if liked.

For Dust in Eye.—If a speck of dust or cinder gets into the eye close it and keep it shut for about a minute. The moisture of the eye will then carry the dust into the corner near the nose, from which it can be easily removed. On no account touch the eye with the finger until you have tried this. The pressure of the finger will cause the dust to scratch the eyeball and make it painful, even after the speck has been removed, and will also make the removal very much more difficult.

### FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Cups and saucers that have become stained may be made fresh again by rubbing them with coal ashes.

Sprinkle borax in places infested with insects and they will speedily disappear. This is an inexpensive remedy.

For a nervous headache, take a cup of moderately strong tea in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused. No milk should be used.

Use hard water for tea, wherever, it is possible, as it extracts less tannin from the leaves. The tannin is very injurious to those suffering from weak digestion and dyspepsia.

For cleansing nickel plating mix ammonia and whiting together and apply with a cloth. This mixture may be bottled and used as necessity requires.

Silver that is not in constant use can be kept untarnished by wrapping in brown paper. If this is done and the whole enveloped in some woolen article it will retain its brilliancy for a long time.

All laces, before being ironed should be carefully pulled out, each point receiving attention. You will be repaid for your trouble, as the lace will look twice as nice and last clean a much longer time.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved gum arabic. A useful thing to remember is that the iron will not stick to the clothes if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water.

In order to whiten the hands it is a good thing to sleep in old white kid gloves, the finger tops of which should be cut off to allow of some ventilation, and before putting on the gloves the hands should be rubbed with cold cream.

Keep stores of rice, corn, flour, etc., in closely covered tins and label each tin with the name of whatever it contains. This labeling is quickly done and it will be a great saving of time whenever the contents of the tins happens to be wanted.

There is no better cure for biliousness than boneset tea, or that made from German chamomile. Drink freely of it for several mornings. Lemonade and any acid fruit are also excellent for biliousness, as well as raw or cooked tomatoes.

For the sting of a bee or wasp nothing is better to neutralize the poison than fine-cut tobacco dampened and applied to the wound. A raw onion cut in two and laid on the puncture will also neutralize the poison in a short time; also a pinch of common salt, slightly dampened, will soon relieve the pain.

Remember that a cold bath is one from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit; tepid, from 85 to 92 degrees; warm, from 92 to 98 degrees; hot, 98 to 109 degrees. In the case of vapor baths the warmest degree under ordinary circumstances is about 130 degrees.

Hangnails are usually the result of a dry condition of the skin and need persistent treatment to effect a cure. Soak the fingers in hot water for a few minutes every night, and carefully cut away the dry and loosened skin. Never remove hangnails in a downward direction.

If you are living in a moth infested house it is an excellent plan on cleaning a trunk, a bureau or a closet to go over all the cracks and crevices with naptha. A can with a long spout enables one to do this quickly, but nevertheless destroys the eggs or larvae that may have found an abiding place.

### FOR THE TABLE.

Chicken Souffle.—To serve chicken souffle in pepper cases, remove a slice from the stem of each pepper; either the green or red kind will do. Scoop out the seeds and leave the shells for an hour in an ice water bath. At the end of that time drain and wipe them dry. For the filling mix a cupful of finely chopped chicken, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a cupful of hot milk. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, let it come to a boil and stir in the yolks of three eggs. Remove from the fire and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour the mixture into the shells, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown and fluffy.

Banana Scallop—Bananas are good enough in their ordinary simplicity, but some persons there are who like bananas made into a sort of scallop in this way: Cut half a dozen bananas into half inch slices. Cut some bread into small pieces and place a layer of these in the bottom of a pudding dish. Add a layer of bananas, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Repeat these layers until all have been used, having bread as the topmost. Put over the top a teaspoonful of melted butter and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Bake half an hour in a quick oven.

Hickorynut Cake.—Hickorynut cake is deservedly a favorite among sweets, but it is not every cook who cares to spend the time required for shelling the nuts. A little trick that is worth knowing in this connection is this: If boiling water is poured over the nuts and the latter allowed to remain immersed for twenty minutes before cracked it will be an easy matter to extract the nut meats.

Tutti Frutti Salad.—One-half of a pound of figs, cut fine, ¼ pound of stoned dates, 4 oranges, cut into small slices; 1 cupful of canned strawberries, 1 cupful of canned pineapple, the juice of one lemon, 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar and 1 cupful of sherry.

Apple Custard—Pare and core four good sized apples, place in a saucepan with a very little water and cook until very soft, then beat until perfectly smooth; add one-half cup of sugar and one cup of milk into which two eggs have been beaten. Mix all well together, season to taste with cinnamon or nutmeg, orange or lemon peel, etc., place in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for about one-half hour.

### DRESS HINTS.

Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes and millinery.

A very fetching deep collar on a gray voile dress is formed, as to the lower half, of four bias folds.

Gray and mauve is a favorite spring combination, and amethysts, we are told, are to be again fashionable.

The flower toque is to be seen again this spring, but its shape will be wider and bolder than heretofore.

Washable pongee skirts are to be found in pale shades, pinks and blues, and in the natural pongee color. They are trimmed with lace-edged ruffles.

A skirt that just escapes the ground is not only convenient, but it is far better for a woman when walking to stand up straight than it is to lean to one side as one almost invariably does when grasping a long spirt to hold it off the ground, therefore, the shortened skirt is healthful, too.

A new cut of bodice gives the drooping shoulder effect which is to be all the fashion this summer. Seams are being cut right up to the shoulder. Except that the seams are less curved the bodices are almost identical with those in the early '60s. The seams of the new bodice linings are almost straight from waist to shoulder, the bodice being slightly pointed in front.

## THREW BOMBS AT TURKS

### Revolutionists Turn Defeat Into Victory Killing Many of Their Adversaries.

SALONICA, European Russia, April 18—A sanguinary fight has occurred at the village of Opeta between revolutionists from Palanka and Turkish troops. After the encounter had lasted some time and the revolutionists were getting the worst of it, a dozen of them being killed and wounded, they resorted to the use of dynamite and hurled bombs among the Turks, seventy of whom were killed or wounded by the explosion.

In the panic which followed the revolutionists broke through the Turkish cordon and escaped.

## MEANS DEATH OF THE PRIMARY BILL

### Not the Slightest Prospect That Senate and Assembly Conferees Can Agree.

### LOWER HOUSE TO OFFER ENTIRE NEW MEASURE

### $300 License Fee for Dealers in Cigarettes Recommended for Passage--Sale of Same in State to be Forbidden.

MADISON, April 18.—Postponement of the final meeting of the conference committee on the primary election bill until Monday evening does not mean that there is any prospect of an agreement being reached, the only purpose of the meeting being to determine how the report of its disagreement shall be made, the members being split also on this point. Senator Whitehead holds that it should be a joint report, while Chairman Andrew of the assembly committee contends that, while a joint report would be the proper thing if there was an agreement, under the present situation, according to rule and precedent, the committee from each house should report separately. But, however the report is made, there is no question as to the result, which will be the death of the bill through failure to agree.

This result will be followed very closely by the introduction of a new bill by the assembly committee on privileges and elections. It is still undecided whether this bill will be on the lines of the sixth proposition made by the assembly members at the conference—for a referendum on state officers below lieutenant governor, and a state convention for the formulation of the platform and election of the state central committee, or whether it will simply be the present bill with a referendum for the entire measure, to be voted on by the people at the spring election next year, so that it can take effect before the next general election.

The first proposition is very close to the bill offered by Senator Kreutzer as a substitute when the primary bill was up in the upper house, but the administration men have little expectation that it will pass the senate. The insist that it was not offered with any thought that it would pass, and express doubt whether Senator Kreutzer himself would have voted for it had it received the support of the administration senators, which it might have had, they say, had they been given a chance to examine it.

Senator Bird's bill imposing a license fee of $300 on the dealer in cigarettes, also requiring him to give a bond of $1,000 as a guarantee that he will not violate the law by selling cigarettes to minors, will be recommended for passage next week, it is believed, by the senate committee on state affairs. Senator Bird favors this rather than the straight prohibition bill which he introduced, which is the same as the bill passed by the assembly. He believes, after a careful examination of the decisions, that it will stand the test of the courts better than the prohibitory bill, and also believes that it has a better chance of passage.

Absolute prohibition of the sale of game in the state is what the joint committee on fish and game has decided on as the best method of protecting game. With this law, spring shooting will be permitted during the month of April, but the change will not take effect until next spring, as the remaining April days this year are too few to make it any object to put the law in effect at once.

Considerable opposition is being manifested to the divorce bill reported by the assembly judiciary committee as a substitute for the bill which sought to prohibit the marriage of either party to the divorce within two years after the decree is granted. The substitute offered by the committee permits the husband or wife who procures the divorce to marry at once, but prohibits the party from whom the divorce is procured from marrying within a year. It is well known that the defendant is not always the guilty party in a divorce case, though often willing to consent to the decree, and there is a feeling that in the majority of cases as many restrictions should be placed on the party who seeks the divorce as on the one from whom it is obtained.

The joint committee on rules of the two houses will meet next Tuesday to fix the date for the final adjournment of the legislature. Chairmen of the several committees have been directer to report before that time the number of bills they have on hand, and the question will be sized up as nearly as possible. The joint resolution introduced this week, and now in the hands of the committee on rules, fixes the date for May 2, but this is only a "feeler," to be amended. The earliest date seriously talked of is May 16, and it is more likely to be a week later.

MADISON, April 18.—In the senate yesterday morning the woman suffrage bill came up on the question of ordering it engrossed, and on motion of Senator O'Neil, its author, was laid over until next Thursday morning.

The committee on public health made a divided report on the bill to license barbers. Messrs. Sarau and Willy favored the measure, and Senator Eaton dissented.

The committee on incorporations reported for indefinited postponement the bill providing for local license for peddlers.

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## MISS ROBERTS VICTOR

### Winner of W. C. T. U. Medal Also Carries Off Honors at Union Grove.

The interclass oratorical contest of the Union Grove high school was held in the village opera house last evening. The exercises were largely attended. Miss Edith Roberts won first place, Miss Ellen Skewes second and Wm. Roberts third.

The names of the contestants are: Freshmen—Winnie Wilson, Edith Roberts; Sophomores—George Meredith; Mina McEachron; Juniors—Myra Payne, Alice Smith; Seniors—Ellen Skewes, Wm. Roberts.

The judges were C. H. Hemingway, superintendent of Rock county schools, J. G. Voss, superintendent of Walworth county schools and C. W. Rittenberg, superintendent of Delavan schools.

The winners of this contest will represent Union Grove in the district contest to be held in Union Grove on May first, in which will participate Burlington, Kenosha, Racine and Union Grove.

Miss Edith Roberts, the winner of the first place of this contest, is the young lady who won the silver medal in a similar contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. convention, held in the Baptist church Hhursday. She is 16 years of age and possesses remarkable elocutionary talents. Her home is in Corliss, but her education she is securing in Union Grove schools.

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## BANK ROBBER KILLED; CITIZEN IS WOUNDED

### Baker Surprises Burglars—Dead Body of One Found Some Distance From Scene of Shooting.

WAMPUN, Pa., April 18.—In a battle following an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National bank of this place early this morning, one man was killed and another seriously wounded.

The dead man was one of the burglars and he has not yet been identified. The wounded man was Henry Willoughby, a baker, who surprised the burglars while at work. His injuries are serious but not fatal.

Willoughby was passing the bank at an early hour on his way to work when he was suddenly confronted by a man who at the point of a revolver ordered him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. A moment later both men fired at each other. At the report of the revolvers two other men rushed from the bank and took a hand in the shooting.

The three corner revolver fight aroused some of the people in the vicinity of the bank and they were soon at the scene of the battle but before their arrival the burglars fled. While the men had broken into the banking rooms they had not completed the drilling of the safe and their attempt at robbery was unsuccessful.

This morning the body of one of the burglars was discovered in a vacant lot on the upper end of the town. As the bullet wound was near his heart it is presumed that his companions had to drag or drive their dying comrade from the bank to where he was found. While he was dressed only in an ordinary suit of clothes he was not shabbily dressed, and on his body was found a gold watch and some cash. Willoughby was shot in both legs and it is supposed he fired the shot that killed the burglar. Great excitement prevails in the town and a posse has been organized to pursue the burglars.

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# When Knighthood Was In Flower

*Or, The Love Story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, the King's Sister, and Happening in the Reign of His August Majesty King Henry the Eighth*

Rewritten and Rendered Into Modern English From Sir Edwin Caskoden's Memoir

By Edwin Caskoden [Charles Major]

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[CONTINUED.]

"I am waiting to see the king," said she. "Little Caskoden's friend, Brandon, has been arrested for a brawl of some sort over in London, and Sir Edwin and Lady Jane have importuned me to obtain his release, which I have promised to do. Perhaps your grace will allow me to petition you in place of carrying my request to the king. You are quite as powerful as his majesty in London, and I should like to ask you to obtain for Master Brandon his liberty at once. I shall hold myself infinitely obliged if your lordship will do this for me." She smiled upon him her sweetest smile and assumed an indifference that would have deceived any one but Buckingham. Upon him under the circumstances it was worse than wasted. Buckingham at once consented and said that notwithstanding the fact that he did not like Brandon, to oblige her highness he would undertake to befriend a much more disagreeable person.

"I fear," he said, "it will have to be done secretly—by conniving at his es-

*"What is this?" cried Henry.*

cape rather than by an order for his release. The citizens are greatly aroused over the alarming frequency of such occurrences, and as many of the offenders have lately escaped punishment by reason of court interference I fear this man Brandon will have to bear the brunt, in the London mind, of all these unpunished crimes. It will be next to impossible to liberate him except by arranging privately with the keeper for his escape. He could go down into the country and wait in seclusion until it is all blown over or until London has a new victim, and then an order can be made pardoning him, and he can return."

"Pardoning him! What are you talking of, my lord? He has done nothing to be pardoned for. He should be and shall be rewarded." Mary spoke impetuously, but caught herself and tried to remedy her blunder. "That is, if I have heard the straight of it. I have been told that the killing was done in the defense of two—women." Think of this poor, unconscious girl, so full of grief and trouble, talking thus to Buckingham, who knew so much more about the affair than even she who had taken so active a part in it!

"Who told you of it?" asked the duke.

Mary saw she had made a mistake and, after hesitating for a moment, answered: "Sir Edwin Caskoden. He had it from Master Brandon, I suppose." Rather adroit this was, but equidistant from both truth and effectiveness.

"I will go at once to London and arrange for Brandon's escape," said Buckingham, preparing to leave. "But you must not divulge the fact that I do it. It would cost me all the favor I enjoy with the people of London, though I would willingly lose that favor a thousand times over for a smile from you."

She gave the smile, and as he left followed his retiring figure with her eyes and thought, "After all, he has a kind heart."

She breathed a sigh of relief, too, for she felt she had accomplished Brandon's release and still retained her dangerous secret, the divulging of which she feared would harden Henry's heart against her blandishments and strand her upon the throne of France.

But she was not entirely satisfied with the arrangement. She knew that her obligation to Brandon was such as to demand of her that she should not leave the matter of his release to any other person, much less to an enemy such as Buckingham. Yet the cost of his freedom by a direct act of her own would be so great that she was tempted to take whatever risk there might be in the way that had opened itself to her. Not that she would not have made the sacrifice willingly or would not have told Henry all if that were the only chance to save Brandon's life, but the other way, the one she had taken by Buckingham's help, seemed safe, and, though not entirely satisfying, she could not see how it could miscarry. Buckingham was notably jealous of his knightly word, and she had unbounded faith in her influence over him. In short, like many another person, she was as wrong as possible just at the time when she thought she was entirely right, and when the cost of a mistake was at its maximum.

She recoiled also from the thought of Brandon's "escape," and it hurt her that he should be a fugitive from the justice that should reward him, yet she quieted these disturbing suggestions with the thought that it would be only for a short time, and Brandon, she knew, would be only too glad to make the sacrifice if it purchased for her freedom from the worse than damnation that lurked in the French marriage.

All this ran quickly through Mary's mind and brought relief, but it did not cure the uneasy sense, weighing like lead upon her heart, that she should take no chance with this man's life and should put no further weight of sacrifice upon him, but should go to the king and tell him a straightforward story, let it hurt where it would. With a little meditation, however, came a thought which decided the question and absolutely made everything bright again for her, so great was her capability for distilling light. She would go at once to Windsor with Jane and would dispatch a note to Brandon at Newgate telling him upon his escape to come to her. He might remain in hiding in the neighborhood of Windsor, and she could see him every day. The time had come to Mary when to "see him every day" would turn Plutonian shades into noonday brightness and weave sunbeams out of utter darkness. With Mary, to resolve was to act; so the note was soon dispatched by a page, and one hour later the girls were on their road to Windsor.

Buckingham went to Newgate, expecting to make a virtue, with Mary, out of the necessity imposed by the king's command in freeing Brandon. He had hoped to induce Brandon to leave London stealthily and immediately by representing to him the evil consequences of a break between the citizens and the king, liable to grow out of his release, and relied on Brandon's generosity to help him out, but when he found the note which Mary's page had delivered to the keeper of Newgate he read it, and all his plans were changed.

He caused the keeper to send the note to the king, suppressing the fact that he, Buckingham, had any knowledge of it. The duke then at once started to Greenwich, where he arrived and sought the king a few minutes before the time he knew the messenger with Mary's note would come. The king was soon found, and Buckingham, in apparent anger, told him that the city authorities refused to deliver Brandon except upon an order under the king's seal.

Henry and Buckingham were intensely indignant at the conduct of the scurvy burghers, and an immense amount of self importance was displayed and shamefully wasted. This manifestation was at its highest when the messenger from Newgate arrived with Mary's poor little note as intended by the duke.

The note was handed to Henry, who read aloud as follows:

To Master Charles Brandon, greeting: Soon you will be at liberty, perhaps ere this is to your hand. Surely would I not leave you long in prison. I go to Windsor at once, there to live in the hope that I may see you speedily. MARY.

"What is this?" cried Henry. "My sister writing to Brandon? God's death! My Lord of Buckingham, the suspicions you whispered in my ear may have some truth. We will let this fellow remain in Newgate and allow our good people of London to take their own course with him."

Buckingham went to Windsor next day and told Mary that arrangements had been made the night before for Brandon's escape and that he had heard that Brandon had left for New Spain.

Mary thanked the duke, but had no smiles for any one. Her supply was exhausted.

She remained at Windsor nursing her love for the sake of the very pain it brought her and dreading the battle for more than life itself which she knew she should soon be called upon to fight.

At times she would fall into one of her old fits of anger because Brandon had not come to see her before he left, but soon the anger melted into tears, and the tears brought a sort of joy when she thought that he had run away from her because he loved her. After Brandon's defense of her in Billingsgate Mary had begun to see the whole situation differently, and everything was changed. She still saw the same great distance between them as before, but with this difference, she was looking up now. Before that event he had been plain Charles Brandon and she the Princess Mary. She was the princess still, but he was a demigod.

So Mary remained at Windsor and grieved and wept and dreamed and longed that she might see across the miles of billowy ocean to her love, her love, her love! Meanwhile Brandon had his trial in secret down in London and had been condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered for having saved to her more than life itself.

Put not your trust in princesses!

## CHAPTER X.

### JUSTICE, O KING!

SUCH was the state of affairs when I returned from France. How I hated myself because I had not faced the king's displeasure and had not refused to go until Brandon was safely out of his trouble. It was hard for me to believe that I had left such a matter to two foolish girls, one of them as changeable as the wind and the other completely under her control. I could but think of the difference between myself and Brandon, and well knew, had I been in his place, he would have liberated me or stormed the very walls of London single handed and alone.

Next to myself I condemned those wretched girls for leaving Brandon to perish—Brandon, to whom they both owed so much. Their selfishness turned me against all womankind.

I did not daily this time. I trusted to no Lady Jane or Lady Mary. I determined to go to the king at once and tell him all. I did not care if the wretched Mary and Jane both had to marry the French king or the devil himself. I did not care if they and all the host of their perfidious sisterhood went to the nether side of the universe, there to remain forever. I would retrieve my fault in so far as it was retrievable and save Brandon, who was worth them all put together. I would tell Mary and Jane what I thought of them, and that should end matters between us. I felt as I did toward them not only because of their treatment of Brandon, but because they had made me guilty of a grievous fault, for which I should never so long as I lived forgive myself. I determined to go to the king, and go I did within five minutes of the time I heard that Brandon was yet in prison.

I found the king sitting alone at public dinner and, of course, was denied speech with him. I was in no humor to be balked, so I thrust aside the guards and, much to everybody's fright, for I was wild with grief, rage and despair and showed it in every feature, rushed to the king and fell upon my knees at his feet.

"Justice, O king!" I cried, and all the courtiers heard. "Justice, O king, for the worst used man and the bravest, truest soul that ever lived and suffered!" Here the tears began to stream down my face and my voice choked in my throat. "Charles Brandon, your majesty's one time friend, lies in a loathsome, rayless dungeon, condemned to death, as your majesty may know, for the killing of two men in Billingsgate ward. I will tell you all. I should be thrust out from the society of decent men for not having told you before I left for France, but I trusted it to another who has proved false. I will tell you all. Your sister, the Lady Mary, and Lady Jane Bolingbroke were returning alone after dark from a visit to the soothsayer Grouche, of whom your majesty has heard. I had been notified of the Lady Mary's intended visit to him, although she had enjoined absolute secrecy upon my informant. I could not go, being detained upon your majesty's service—it was the night of the ball to the ambassadors—and I asked Brandon to follow them, which he did without the knowledge of the princess.

"Upon returning the ladies were attacked by four ruffians and would have met with worse than death had not the bravest heart and the best sword in England defended them victoriously against such fearful odds. He left them at Bridewell without hurt or injury, though covered with wounds himself. This man is condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but I know not your majesty's heart if he be not at once reprieved and richly rewarded. Think, my king! He saved the royal honor of your sister, who is so dear to you and has suffered so terribly for his loyalty and bravery. The day I left so hurriedly for France the Lady Mary promised she would tell you all and liberate this man who had so nobly saved her, but she is a woman and was born to betray."

The king laughed a little at my vehemence.

"What is this you are telling me, Sir Edwin? I know of Brandon's death sentence, but much as I regret it I cannot interfere with the justice of our good people of London for the murder of two knights in their streets. If Brandon committed such a crime, and I understand he does not deny it, I cannot help him, however much I should like to do so. But this nonsense about my sister! It cannot be true. It must be trumped up out of your love in order to save your friend. Have a care, good master, how you say such a thing. If it were true, would not Brandon have told it at his trial?"

"It is as true as that God lives, my king! If the Lady Mary and Lady Jane do not bear me out in every word I have said, let my life pay the forfeit. He would not tell of the great reason for killing the men, fearing to compromise the honor of those whom he had saved, for, as your majesty is aware, persons sometimes go to Grouche's for purposes other than to listen to his soothsaying. Not in this case, God knows, but there are slanderous tongues, and Brandon was willing to die with closed lips rather than set them wagging against one so dear to you. It seems that these ladies, who owe so much to him, are also willing that he should die rather than themselves bear the consequences of their own folly. Do not delay, I beseech your majesty. Eat not another morsel, I pray you, until this brave man, who has so truly served you, be taken from his prison and freed from his sentence of death. Come, come, my king, this moment, and all that I have, my wealth, my life, my honor, are yours for all time."

The king remained a moment in thought, with knife in hand.

"Caskoden, I have never detected you in a lie in all the years I have known you. You are not very large in body, but your honor is great enough to stock a Goliath. I believe you are telling the truth. I will go at once to liberate Brandon, and that little hussy, my sister, shall go to France and enjoy life as best she can with her old beauty, King Louis. I know of no greater punishment to inflict upon her. This determines me. She shall coax me out of it no longer. Sir Thomas Brandon, have my horses ready, and I will go to the lord mayor, then to my lord bishop of Lincoln and arrange to close this French treaty at once. Let everybody know that the Princess Mary will within the month be queen of France." This was said to the courtiers and was all over London before night.

I followed closely in the wake of the king, though uninvited, for I had determined to trust to no one, not even his majesty, until Brandon should be free. Henry had said he would go first to the lord mayor and then to Wolsey, but after we crossed the bridge he passed down Lower Thames street and turned up Fish street hill into Grace Church street on toward Bishopsgate. He said he would stop at Mistress Cornwallis' and have a pudding and then on to Wolsey, who at that time lodged in a house near the wall beyond Bishopsgate.

I well knew if the king once reached Wolsey's it would be wine and quoits and other games, interspersed now and then with a little blustering talk on statecraft, for the rest of the day. Then the good bishop would have in a few pretty London women, and a dance would follow, with wine and cards and dice, and Henry would spend the night at Wolsey's and Brandon lie another night in the mire of his Newgate dungeon.

I resolved to raise heaven and earth, and the other place, too, if necessary, before this should happen. So I rode boldly up to the king and with uncovered head addressed him: "Your majesty gave me your royal word that you would go to the lord mayor first, and this is the road to my lord bishop of Lincoln. In all the years I have known your majesty, both as gallant prince and puissant king, this is the first request I ever proffered, and now I only ask of you to save your own noble honor and do your duty as man and king."

These were bold words, but I did not care one little farthing whether they pleased him or not. The king stared at me and said:

"Caskoden, you are a perfect hound at my heels. But you are right. I had forgotten my errand. You disturbed my dinner, and my stomach called loudly for one of Mistress Cornwallis' puddings, but you are right to stick to me. What a friend you are in case of need! Would I had one like you."

"Your majesty has two of whom I know—one riding humbly by your royal side and the other lying in the worst dungeon in Christendom."

With this the king wheeled about and started west toward Guildhall.

To the lord mayor we accordingly went without further delay. He was only too glad to liberate Brandon when he heard my story, which the king had ordered me to repeat. The only hesitancy was from a doubt of its truth.

The lord mayor was kind enough to say that he felt little doubt of my word, but that friendship would often drive a man to any extremity, even falsehood, to save a friend.

Then I offered to go into custody myself and pay the penalty, death, for helping a convicted felon to escape if I told not the truth, to be confirmed or denied by the princess and her first lady in waiting. I knew Jane and was willing to risk her truthfulness without a doubt—it was so pronounced as to be troublesome at times—and as to Mary—well, I had not doubt of her either. If she would but stop to think out the right, she was sure to do it.

My offer was satisfactory, for what more can a man do than pledge his life for his friend? We have Scripture for that, or something like it.

The lord mayor did not require my proffered pledge, but readily consented that the king should write an order for Brandon's pardon and release. This was done at once, and we—that is, I, together with the sheriff's sergeant and his four yeomen, hastened to Newgate, while Henry went over to Wolsey's to settle Mary's fate.

Brandon was brought up, with chains and manacles at his ankles and wrists. When he entered the room and saw me, he exclaimed: "Ah, Caskoden, is that you? I thought they had brought me up to hang me, and was glad for the change. But I suppose you would not come to help at that, even if you have left me here to rot, God only knows how long; I have forgotten."

I could not restrain the tears at sight of him.

"Your words are more than just," I said, and, being anxious that he should know at once that my fault had not been so great as it looked, continued hurriedly: "The king sent me to France upon an hour's notice the day after your arrest. I know only too well I should not have gone without seeing you out of this, but you had enjoined silence upon me, and—and I trusted to the promises of another."

"I thought as much. You are in no way to blame, my friend. All I ask is that you never mention the subject again."

"My friend!" Ah, the words were dear to me as words of love from a sweetheart's lips!

I hardly recognized him, he was so frightfully covered with filth and dirt and creeping things. His hair and beard were unkempt and matted, and his eyes and cheeks were lusterless and sunken; but I will describe him no further. Suffering had well nigh done its work, and nothing but the hardihood gathered in his years of camp life and war could have saved him from death. I bathed and reclothed him as well as I could at Newgate and then took him home to Greenwich in a horse litter, where my man and I thoroughly washed, dressed and sheared the poor fellow and put him to bed.

"Ah, this bed is a foretaste of paradise!" he said as he lay upon the mattress. It was a pitiful sight, and I could hardly refrain from tears.

I will ask you to go back with me for a moment.

During the week between Brandon's interview with Mary in the anteroom of the king's bedchamber and the tragedy at Billingsgate he and I had many conversations about the extraordinary situation in which he found himself.

At one time, I remember, he said: "I was safe enough before that afternoon. I believe I could have gone away and forgotten her eventually, but our mutual avowal seems to have dazed me and paralyzed every power for effort. I sometimes feel helpless, and, although I have succeeded in keeping away from her since then, I often find myself wavering in my determination to leave England. That was what I feared if I allowed the matter to go to the point of being sure of her love. I only wanted it before, and very easily made myself believe it was impossible, and not for me. But now that I know she loves me it is like holding my breath to live without her. I feel every instant that I can hold it no longer. I know only too well that if I but see her face once more I shall breathe. She is the very breath of life for me. She is mine by the gift of God. Curses upon those who keep us apart." Then musingly and half interrogatively: "She certainly does love me. She could not have treated me as she did unless her love was so strong that she could not resist it."

"Let no doubt of that trouble you," I answered. "A woman like Mary cannot treat two men as she treated you. Many a woman may love or think she loves many times, but there is only one man who receives the full measure of her best. Other women again have nothing to give but their best, and when they have once given that they have given all. Unless I have known her in vain, Mary, with all her faults, is such a woman. Again, I say, let no doubt of that trouble you."

Brandon answered with a sad little smile from the midst of his reverie, "It is really not so much the doubt as

*"Ah, Caskoden, is that you?"*

the certainty of it that troubles me." Then, starting to his feet, "If I thought she had lied to me, if I thought she could wantonly lead me on to suffer so for her, I would kill her, so help me God."

"Do not think that. Whatever her faults—and she has enough—there is no man on earth for her but you. Her love has come to her through a struggle against it because it was her master. That is the strongest and best, in fact the only love, worth all the self made passions in the world."

"Yes, I believe it. I know she has faults; even my partiality cannot blind me to them, but she is as pure and chaste as a child and as gentle, strong and true as—as—a woman. I can put it no stronger. She has these, her redeeming virtues, along with her beauty, from her plebeian grandmother, Elizabeth Woodville, who with them won a royal husband and elevated herself to the throne beside the chivalrous Edward. This sweet plebeian heritage bubbles up in the heart of Mary and will not down, but neutralizes the royal poison in her veins and makes a goddess of her." Then with a sigh: "But if her faults were a thousand times as many, and if each fault were a thousand times as great, her beauty would atone for all. Such beauty as hers can afford to have faults. Look at Helen and Cleopatra and Agnes Sorel. Did their faults make them less attractive? Beauty covereth more sins than charity and maketh more grief than pestilence."

## CHAPTER XI.

### LOUIS XII. A SUITOR.

AS soon as I could leave Brandon I had intended to go down to Windsor and give vent to my indignation toward the girls, but the more I thought about it the surer I felt there had somehow been a mistake. I could not bring myself to believe that Mary had deliberately permitted matters to go to such an extreme when it was in her power to prevent it. She might have neglected her duty for a day or two, but sooner or later her good impulses always came to her rescue, and with Jane by her side to urge her on I was almost sure she would have liberated Brandon long ago, barring a blunder of some sort.

So I did not go to Windsor until a week after Brandon's release, when the king asked me to go down with him, Wolsey and De Longueville, the French ambassador special, for the purpose of officially offering to Mary the hand of Louis XII. and the honor of becoming queen of France.

The princess had known of the projected arrangement for many weeks, but had no thought of the present forward condition of affairs or she would have brought her energies to bear upon Henry long before. She could not bring herself to believe that her brother would really force her into such wretchedness, and possibly he would never have done so, much as he desired it from the standpoint of personal ambition, had it not been for the petty excuse of that fatal trip to Grouche's.

All the circumstances of the case were such as to make Mary's marriage a veritable virgin sacrifice. Louis was an old man, and an old Frenchman at that, full of French notions of morality and immorality, and, besides, there were objections that cannot be written, but of which Henry and Mary had been fully informed. She might as well marry a leper. Do you wonder she went full of dread and fear and resisted with the desperation of death?

So Mary, the person most interested, was about the last to learn that the treaty had been signed.

Windsor was nearly eight leagues from London and at that time was occupied only by the girls and a few old ladies and servants, so that news did not travel fast in that direction from the city. It is also probable that, even if the report of the treaty and Brandon's release had reached Windsor, the persons hearing it would have hesitated to repeat it to Mary. However that may be, she had no knowledge of either until she was informed of the fact that the king and the French ambassador would be at Windsor on a certain day to make the formal request for her hand and to offer the gifts of King Louis.

I had no doubt Mary was in trouble and felt sure she had been making affairs lively about her. I knew her suffering was keen, but was glad of it in view of her treatment of Brandon.

A day or two after Brandon's liberation I had begun to speak to him of the girls, but he interrupted me with a frightful oath: "Caskoden, you are my friend, but if you ever mention their names again in my hearing you are my friend no longer. I will curse you!"

I was frightened, so much stronger did his nature show than mine, and took good care to remain silent on that subject until—but I am going too fast again. I will tell you of that here after.

Upon the morning appointed the king, Wolsey, De Longueville and myself, with a small retinue, rode over to Windsor, where we found that Mary, anticipating us, had barricaded herself in her bedroom and refused to receive the announcement. The king went up stairs to coax the fair young besieger through two inches of oak door and to induce her if possible to come down. We below could plainly hear the king pleading in the voice of a Bashan bull and it afforded us some amusement behind our hands. Then his majesty grew angry and threatened to break down the door, but the fair besieged maintained a most persistent and provoking silence throughout it all and allowed him to carry out his threat without so much as a whimper. He was thoroughly angry and called to us to come up to see him "compel obedience from the self willed hussy," a task the magnitude of which he underrated.

The door was soon broken down, and the king walked in first, with De Longueville and Wolsey next, and the rest of us following in close procession. But we marched over broken walls to the most laughable defeat ever suffered by besieging army. Our foe, though small, was altogether too fertile in expedients for us. There seemed no way to conquer this girl. Her resources were so inexhaustible that in the moment of your expected victory success was turned into defeat; nay, more, ridiculous disaster.

We found Jane crouching on the floor in a corner half dead with fright from the noise and tumult, and where do you think we found her mistress? Frightened? Not at all. She was lying in bed with her face to the wall as cool as a January morning, her clothing in a little heap in the middle of the room.

Without turning her head, she exclaimed: "Come in, brother. You are quite welcome. Bring in your friends. I am ready to receive them, though not in court attire, as you see." And she thrust her bare arm straight up from the bed to prove her words. You should have seen the Frenchman's little black eyes gloat on its beauty.

Mary went on, still looking toward the wall, "I will arise and receive you all informally if you will but wait."

This disconcerted the imperturbable Henry, who was about at his wits' end.

"Cover that arm, you hussy!" he cried in a flaming rage.

"Be not impatient, brother mine! I will jump out in just a moment."

A little scream from Jane startled everybody, and she quickly ran up to the king, saying: "I beg your majesty to go. She will do as she says so sure as you remain. You don't know her. She is very angry. Please go. I will bring her downstairs somehow."

"Ah, indeed! Jane Bolingbroke," came from the bed. "I will receive my guests myself when they are kind enough to come to my room." The coverlid began to move, and whether or not she was really going to carry out her threat I cannot say, but Henry, knowing her too well to risk it, hurried us all out of the room and marched downstairs at the head of his defeated cohorts. He was swearing in a way to make a priest's flesh creep and protesting by everything holy that Mary should be the wife of Louis or die. He went back to Mary's room at intervals, but there was enough persistence in that one girl to stop the wheels of time, if she but set herself to do it, and the king came away from each visit the victim of another rout.

Finally his anger cooled, and he became amused. From the last visit he came down laughing.

To be continued.

### Very Probably.

Congressman Kahn of California was walking along a Washington street, when a man dashed past him holding a bundle of money in each hand. Following came a merchant and a policeman around the corner and asked if Mr. Kahn had seen the thief. Receiving an affirmative reply they asked, "What did he look like?" The congressman answered deliberately: "He looked like he did not have a minute to spare."

# LEVEES OF MISSISSIPPI

## Imprisoning the Father of Waters Within Earthen Walls.

## PROTECTION AGAINST THE FLOODS

### How the Mighty River Is Kept Within Its Banks—The Work of Constructing and Maintaining 1,500 Miles of Embankments.

[Special Correspondence.]

Memphis, Tenn., April 6.—The late Mississippi floods, which have inundated large areas of bottom lands both above and below this city, driving many people from their homes, destroying much property and costing several lives, reawaken interest in the daring attempt of man to imprison the Father of Waters between great earthen walls.

Few people outside the lower Mississippi valley realize the magnitude of the task nor the necessity of holding in check a great stream at flood tide varying in width from half a mile to a mile and a half, from 80 to 150 feet deep, its volume swollen so that the stages mark forty feet above low

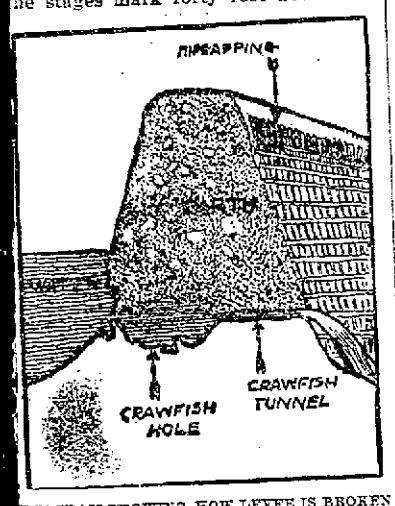


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW LEVEE IS BROKEN

water and the great torrent moving grandly at a speed of five or six miles an hour, twice the usual velocity of the stream.

That the efforts to confine the waters of this mighty river within its banks are not always successful is evidenced by the widespread devastations which have resulted from the floods of this and previous years. While the stress upon the controlling barriers is only felt in the flood season, when the Mississippi's normal waters are augmented a hundredfold by the spring freshets of its numerous tributaries, the utmost care and almost ceaseless labor are required all the year around to keep these barriers in repair against the time when the snow and ice imprisoned waters of the farther north are let loose by the returning sun and come rushing madly down toward the sea in a wild, relentless and resistless torrent.

From Cairo to the gulf the Mississippi flows through a flat land generally at a mean level above that of the surrounding country. Along the left or east bank there are bluffs here and there, with lowlands between that have to be protected, but on the west side of the river the land lies low and at places really falls away, so that you have to go up hill to get to the river.

Originally the Mississippi formed its own banks with mud which it washed up and deposited and wasn't at all particular where those banks were, changing them at will to suit its fancy. The aboriginal dwellers in the valley didn't mind this much, since they could push their canoes across the stream at one place as well as another, and it wasn't very important anyway whether he got across or not. Nor was it material to the red man whether one section of the valley or another or the whole of it was covered with water. But when the white man began to settle in the Mississippi valley and cultivate its deep, rich, red, alluvial soil it speedily became apparent that something must be done to keep the erratic and changeful river within bounds. So for a century the building of levees has gone on until now earthworks have been thrown up against the spring invasion of the waters all the way from Cairo to the delta, a distance of about 1,500 miles.

The levees have been built partly by the federal government, partly by the abutting states, but chiefly by the plantation owners adjacent to the river, who formed levee districts, with boards empowered to levy taxes for the work of construction and maintenance. Within the main levees are often private levees constructed by plantation owners or by towns, and sometimes one will find places which resemble a fortress, with a series of earthworks.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of the Mississippi levees by reason of the fact that the work has been done by so many different interests and paid for out of so many different funds. Some ten years ago it was estimated by government engineers that the lowlands could be protected from the delta to Cairo at a cost of $30,000,000 for construction and $2,000,000 a year for maintenance. Between these points there are 1,775 miles of levees. The levees are now controlled and policed by the Mississippi river commission, created by act of congress in 1879.

These levees are mere banks of earth thrown up several hundred feet from the river at low water, the low water mark being the zero or datum from which the rise of the river is marked up to the danger line, which represents the point beyond which more water would destroy life and property.

In building a levee a trench is dug three or four feet deep and about 100 feet wide, and on this earth is heaped until a continuous ridge is formed 100 feet wide at the base, 25 feet high and 25 feet wide at the crown. The earth crushes down into a compact mass, and the surface is held by Bermuda grass. On the top of the levee there is usually a wagon road. This earthen wall is all that protects the plantations and the towns along the lower Mississippi from the terrific force of the water at flood tide.

From season to season weak spots develop in the levee from various causes, and for the purpose of promptly repairing these the United States government keeps a number of patrol boats on the river which carry supplies. The boats are very powerful and are equipped with pile drivers and large crews of laborers. They are under the direction of United States engineer officers stationed in this city and at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Breaks in the levees are of two kinds—the sudden giving way of a sodden bank, turned to mud by the gradual slope of the water, and the slow but insidious mining of crawfish, the greatest enemy the levee has because it is impossible to combat them.

There is always a certain amount of seepage going on in the earthworks, and if the interior of the levee is open it begins to cave, and the shell gives way. The tremendous pressure of the rushing waters instantly carries the walls away, and the river rushes through. Nothing can withstand the flood if it gets beyond the initiatory break, and no force that man can readily apply can close the gap until an enormous amount of damage has been done. Some of the earlier builders left large tree stumps in the earth of which the levee is composed. These gradually rot and leave a hole which begins to cave, and the seepage finishes the work of destruction.

The conflicting interests of the planters along the banks of the river are a menace to the integrity of the levee. Naturally every planter would rather see a break occur below than above him. If it occurs below, his river frontage is at once relieved of the pressure of the water, and if his levee happens to be weak in any spot it may be saved by a break below and not only his plantation, but the lives of himself and the members of his family, be preserved. This is the source of temptation in times of stress that makes men sometimes so far forget themselves as to cause a levee to be undermined.

Another source of danger comes from the lumbermen in the swamps back of the levee. It is manifestly cheaper for them to float their timber out than to haul it. Hence they profit by a flood.

During the season of high water the levees are carefully and constantly guarded. Hundreds of policemen armed with rifles march along the crown of the levees watching every foot of it to prevent its being tampered with. No person not authorized or who cannot give a satisfactory account of his purpose is permitted to approach. If he persists in hanging about the levee or is caught in the act of damaging it, he is promptly shot and tried afterward.

A guard patrolling the levee notices a slight leakage on the inner side of the embankment. The crown of the levee "sounds" beneath his feet. Presently a small stream spurts from the inner wall. He knows the sign. The crawfish have undermined the levee, and one has worked through, making a small tunnel scarcely an inch in diameter, through which the water has followed from the nest in the middle of the embankment. In a case like this expediency is the thing. Quick work may save the levee. An hour's neglect may result in a crevasse, through which the Mississippi will pour in a raging torrent.

The rapidity with which a break in the levee becomes a crevasse is one of the terrible features of a Mississippi flood. When the guard has discovered that a crawfish has bored through the levee, he first sees a spurt of water such as comes from a leak in a fire hose or a break in a lead pipe in

SCENE AT MEMPHIS DURING FLOOD.

plumbing. He knows the significance of this and is not deceived at its smallness. He rushes for help because he knows that in five minutes the leak will be twice greater, in a half hour will be the size of a mill race and that shortly after it will be a crevasse, with the full might of the Mississippi pouring through it.

Should this occur and the waters be turned loose on their errand of destruction among the plantations the scene is one never to be forgotten. With a roar like Niagara the river rushes upon the weakened bank. It goes with a rush. Now ten feet of bank goes swirling away in mud. In a minute the gap is doubled in width. In another it is trebled, and so on until it is a hundred feet wide, and the tremendous pressure of the waters is relieved.

The necessity, therefore, for prompt and effective work as soon as the first indications of a break are observed is apparent if widespread destruction is to be averted.

HARVEY L. MOORE.

## NEUFCHATEL CHEESE.

### An Authority's Method of Making the Genuine Article.

Following is the method for making the true Neufchatel cheese:

The fresh morning's milk (about 90 degrees) is set in a stone jar holding about forty pounds or less, and only rennet enough to coagulate it in about twenty-four hours is added when standing in a room of about 60 degrees, and "hence it is necessary to use a reliable rennet extract." The jar may be covered with a woolen blanket or the like to keep the temperature uniform.

When coagulated, the whole mass is poured into a cheesecloth, which is either placed in a basket or hung up on four supports fixed for that purpose. Here it is left twelve hours to drain. Then the cloth is gathered together round the curd and placed in a square wooden box with perforated bottom and sides and a pressboard put on with weights, say a few stones, and if more weight is needed a small lever press. It is pressed for twelve hours and then kneaded by hand on dry cloth into a uniform stiff paste, and it requires experience to know the right consistency.

If it is too moist, new dry cloths are placed under it, and it is worked until dry enough. But if too dry, it is a sign that either too much rennet has been used or the curd has been pressed too much. In this case some new curd is added and carefully mixed with the other.

When of the right consistency, it is put into the molds, little tin cylinders of 2½ inches diameter and 3 inches high. As far as that goes, any little empty tin can may be used by unsoldering the top and bottom. After smoothing both ends it is taken out again and salted on the outside by strewing the salt on both ends and lightly rolling them between the hands covered with salt.

They are then placed on a draining board of any kind that is handiest and left for twenty-four hours. In the drying room are lath shelves, on which smooth, dry straw is placed, and the cheeses are laid there without touching each other. They are turned often enough not to lose shape or stick to the straw, and in two or three weeks they are covered with their "first skin," which is when the white mold showing after five or six days turns into a blue mold. They are now taken to a cellar with similar shelves, where they are placed on end on the straw and turned every three or four days. After three or four weeks in this place red spots begin to appear, and the cheese is ready for the market. It takes six pounds of milk to one pound of cheese.

This cheese, like all kindred cheese, is hard to produce uniform, unless special rooms are provided, and I describe the manufacture just to give an idea about the principle. Experimenting in the making does not cost much, as two or three gallons of milk is all that is required, and the outfit need hardly cost anything.—Monrad's A B C of Cheesemaking.

## CHEESE MAKING

Simple folk who pride themselves upon their gastronomic taste are sometimes heard to speak scornfully of American cheeses, but perhaps in nine cases out of ten they eat and praise as an excellent example of the foreign product a cheese that never crossed the Atlantic.

Camembert and Brie are the only soft cheeses that are imported in considerable quantity, and even they are manufactured in the United States.

It is confessed that the native Camembert and Brie are not so good as the foreign article, but the cheesemakers of New York and New Jersey have come at length to produce admirable Roquefort and good imitations, if they may be so called, of many other famous foreign cheeses.

The French cheesemakers, with the conservatism characteristic of rural Europeans, have neglected to adapt their products to the American market.

The Brie cheese from abroad, for example, comes in a large disk that puts it beyond any but those who consume it in large quantities, whereas the native Brie is made in small cakes that may be purchased for family use.

The sale of Gorgonzola cheese, which is still imported, is much less than it would otherwise be if made in smaller parcels.

Only two or three English cheeses are now imported in large quantities, and the so called English dairy cheese is a native product. Meanwhile enormous quantities of American cheeses are exported to Great Britain.

German and Swiss cheeses are imitated here, though less successfully than some others.

As to the Italian cheeses, they are made without any pretense of concealment wherever there is a considerable Italian quarter, though the imitations are not liked by the Italians themselves, and cheap Italian cheeses are imported in great quantities. Parmesan is a great favorite with Italians, since it is cheap and in various ways useful. Limburger is imitated here, as is Neufchatel.

### Well Cured Cheese.

Cheese which is well cured and has good quality will contain about 37 per cent of fat, 25½ of casein and albumen, 3½ of sugar and ash, etc., and 34 of water. The flavor of the cheese will be well pronounced, but not rank. The body of the cheese should be firm and smooth, and moisture should not be visible on any part. The color should be uniform and is usually a yellowish white.

### His Value.

"I'll wager she's thinking of me."
"Shouldn't wonder, old chap. I offered her a penny for her thoughts, and she said they weren't worth it."—New York Journal.

### Common Phrases.

"It showed on the face of it."
—Chicago News.

### Those Tall Girls.

Cholly—Yes, indeed, my love for you has broadened me greatly.
Sweet Kathleen—It hasn't lengthened you out any, has it, Cholly?—New York Times.

### Good Medicine.

Doctor—Did those pink pills I left for little Willie seem to do him any good?
Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed, doctor. He's been a-sittin' up in bed all day a-playin' marbles with them.—San Francisco Examiner.

### "Game to the End."

—Chicago News.

### Going Over His Accounts.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

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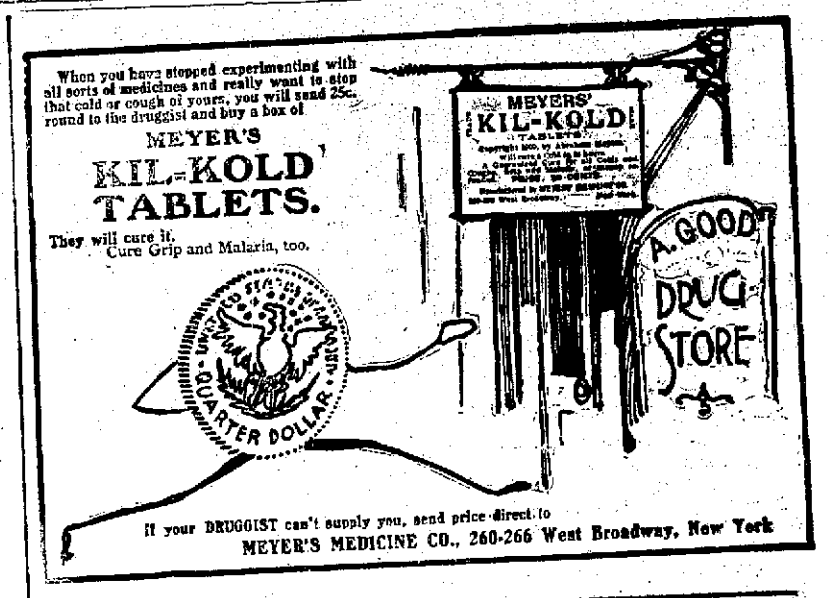


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# Neighboring Correspondence

## Raymond Center

Raymond, Wis., April 16, 1903.

Mr. Roy Davis was called to Milwaukee Tuesday by the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Charley Davis.

Miss Elvina Henkel is very sick at the home of Mr. Wm. Freedy's. Mrs. Hinkle went up to Mr. Freedy's to nurse her daughter yesterday.

The roads are again in a deplorable condition from the storms of the past week.

Mrs. Geo. West went to Milwaukee today to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law Mrs. Davis.

Old Mr. Kout is very ill.

Miss Mary McDonald was called to her Oakwood home this morning by the death of her little sister.

Mr. Wm. Schwartz's family who have all been down with grippe are on the road to health once more.

Mrs. Thos. West spent one day last week with her brother Wm. Ferris who is still very ill.

Mrs. L. U. Shumway spent Thursday of last week with Grandma Hyde.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational society will meet at the church parlors on Tuesday afternoon of next week to fill some urgent orders.

Mrs. Richard Roskilly is on the sick list.

Raymond, Wis., April 20, 1903.

Miss Alvina Henkel who has been very sick at the home of Mr. Wm. Freedies is improving nicely under Dr. Martin's care.

Raymond has lost another of her fair damsels, Miss Maud Mahaffy and Mr. Fred Burmeister were married last week, and make Milwaukee their future home.

Miss Josie Lange is spending a few days with relatives at Ives this week.

Mr. Eddie Lower is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Brice spent Sunday with Mrs. Brice of Union Church.

Mrs. Mary Filmore who came to Raymond last week to visit old friends and relatives was summoned back to Racine today by the sudden demise of her niece Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. W. C. Shumway has business in the Cream City today.

Mr. Herman Ascheuer and family are spending today at Fradksville.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter is quite sick at her home.

## Union Grove

Union Grove, April 20, 1903.

Dr. A. L. Buchan of Racine counseled with Dr. McMahon of this village on Tuesday.

Mrs. Isa Hinds of Fargo, N. D., visited with her many Union Grove friends during the past week.

E. McFarland has purchased the Monroe house from O. P. Graham and will remove the same onto the McFarland addition.

Mrs. W. J. Callender was a Racine caller on Wednesday.

Mrs. L. L. Owen of Burlington, was a guest of Mrs. T. G. Buchan Tuesday.

Mrs. Eliza Moe was a Racine visitor Thursday.

Joseph Longmore of Somers called on Union Grove relatives Friday.

Mrs. William Hardy and daughter visited Racine friends during the past week.

James A. Tate of Tennessee spoke at the M. E. church Saturday evening and at the Congregational church on Sunday eve.

Eugene Laurant, the magician, will be at the opera house this evening, assisted by Geo. E. Garretson, entertainer. This will be the closing number of the lecture course.

Mrs. Chas. Rhodes was a Milwaukee visitor during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klein and daughter of Racine, spent Sunday with J. T. Asby and family of this village.

Prof. Hemingway of Janesville, was a guest of Prof. Randall over Sunday.

Dr. H. S. Lester went to Chicago today for medical treatment. We hope the doctor will soon recover from his present illness.

W. J. Callender went to Chicago today on a business trip.

Mesdames Mary B. Blakey and A. Breeze sang at the W. C. T. U. convention in Racine on Friday evening.

Mrs. W. Ballack and children, who spent the winter with Levi Hulbert and family, will depart for their home in Fargo, N. D., on Tuesday.

## Yorkville

Yorkville, April 20, 1903.

Miss Quinn and Archie Johnson spent Friday last with Miss Roach at Union Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lugg of Ives Grove, Sundayed at Chas. Waite's.

Mrs. Geo. L. Waite called on Miss Kate Quinn on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walker and daughter of Union Church, visited Sunday afternoon at W. W. Hunter's.

Hans Jensen, our blacksmith, was out exercising his trotter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blackburn are entertaining a little stranger.

Walter J. Moyle has a large force of men at work in his nursery at present.

Miss Mayme Vyvyan is at home after spending the past three months in Racine.

Peter Hanson called on Martin Johnson Sunday.

O. G. Hay of North Cape, is doing considerable paperhanging in this vicinity.

Farm work in this part is very backward on account of the heavy rains of the past week. Grass looks fine.

Geo. Hocking husked corn Saturday with a steam husker.

Nels Chambers raised a new wind mill Saturday afternoon.

Lyman Gilmore, W. W. Hunter and Ed. Kime each sold a load of hogs to Wm. Vyvyan on last Wednesday.

## Ives Grove

Ives Grove, April 19, 1903.

Mrs. Combs, who has been sick in Racine, is reported much better, and is expected home this week.

Thomas Burns of Corliss, spent Sunday in town.

S. Bowers & Son expect to begin work on C. A. Brown's new store, in Corliss, tomorrow.

C. Hayes has received a new sheep shearing machine.

Mrs. Wm. Voge is reported convalescing.

Lagg Bros. lately purchased a fine four year old horse from Frank Jones.

Born, a girl, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roberts.

## Mygatts Corners

Mygatts Corners, April 20, 1903.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a musicale and literary entertainment at the home of Mr. Hiram Neuman April 24. After the entertainment refreshments will be served.

Next Saturday, April 25, the teachers of the eastern section will hold a one day institute at this place. All people of the community are invited to this meeting.

# FEDERATION PERFECTED

### Racine County Catholic Societies Affiliated—An Outline of Its Aims.

Last Saturday the organization of the Racine County Federation of Catholic societies was perfected. This movement was in charge of Mr. Henry Broecker, who was appointed deputy organizer of Racine county. This organization will study our social and economic condition, encourage the works of religion, piety, education and charity, and further the circulation and reading of Catholic periodicals and literature. At the present time the following societies have affiliated themselves with the federation:

St. Michaels Benevolent society.
C. K. of W. Branch 71.
Catholic Order of Foresters, Salizman court.
Holy Name society.
Xavier club.
Catholic K. of W. Branch 67.
Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Mary's court.
Aloysius society, St. Mary's church.
C. K. of W. Branch 202.
Sacred Heart society of St. Joseph church.
St. Aloysious society of St. Jsoeph church.
C. K. of W. Branch 22.
St. Joseph Benevolent society No. 1.
German Catholic Young Men's association.
Catholic Order of Foresters, Burlington.

These organizations combined have an estimated membership of about one thousand. Other organizations from Burlington, Dover, Waterford and Caledonia, will without doubt join in the move in the near future.

The officers for a term of one year are as follows:

Pres.—Mr. John Lonergan.
First Vice Pres.—Mr. Lenhard Brehm, Burlington.
Second Vice Pres.—Mr. Wm. Mertins.
Secretary—Mr. C. A. Broecker.
Financial Secretary—Mr. H. J. Hegeman.
Treasurer—Mr. Math. Mueller.

Mr. Otto Seifriz of Milwaukee, the National organizer, delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which was well received, and highly appreciated.

# CONDENSED NEWS NOTES

No news will be received from the president and party until Wednesday.

A score of the patrons of the Kiviliv restaurant Chicago, were poisoned Saturday. Some malicious person who desired to get even with the proprietor placed the poison in the soup. All the victims will recover.

William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record Herald says that the southern Democrats want a change in the party management and ask for eastern leaders.

A Boston court decision says that hissing is no more a crime in the theater than is applause.

King Christian of Norway, aged 85, at the risk of his own life saved two children from being run over by a traction car.

Many suits are being brought against the Chicago Telephone company for rates charged in excess of those permitted by the city ordinance.

A druggist war is on at Eau Claire with non members of the association cutting prices.

The amended railroad rate commission bill will be reported some time this week. The amendment will give the railroads the power to make commodity rates.

The structural iron workers strike has ended in the bridge trust giving in and agreeing to discharge all non union men.

It is admitted that the advaloren railroad tax bill will pass the senate with the senate amendment being concurred in by the assembly.

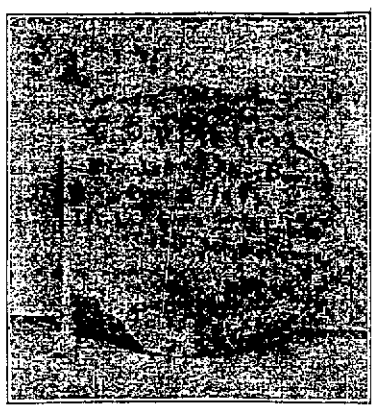
# A PIONEER APPLE TREE

### One Planted by Ben Bones' Father Attained Diameter of Nearly Two Feet.

Through the courtesy of the Racine Agriculturist, the Journal today presents its readers with an illustration of a section taken from the body of an apple tree and was presented by Mr. Ben R. Bones, one of the best known and most prominent horticulturists of Racine county.

The two foot rule in the picture shows the tree to have been nearly two feet in diameter and the lettering gives its age, also the number of bushels of apples it has borne which is a pretty good record.

Mr. Bones says the tree was an Early Pannock, the fruit of which is a large



roundish red apple, that sells fairly well, but is not a first class keeper, being a late summer and early fall apple.

Continuing on the subject of apples Mr. Bones said: "In 1845 my father planted the orchard among the stumps in the clearing. The trees were Wisconsin grown and came from Bell's nursery fifty miles to the west. They were what nurserymen call whips, that is, trees two years grafted but not branched. There were nine kinds and five trees of a kind; the five Jamense and five Seeknofurther are still bearing good crops, nineteen of the original forty-five trees are still living, one of them girths six feet and eight inches and bore over thirty bushels the past season.

A PIONEER APPLE TREE.

"The Yellow Harvest trees died many years ago, one of these bore an apple in 1846. It was my discovery and I watched that apple grow from start to finish. I was promised one-half if I let the apple alone until it dropped. In this respect I did better than old mother Eve, I minded, the apple grew and grew, and swayed the little tree over and my barefoot tracks were ever in evidence around it, notwithstanding the horizon of retrospect. I think it was the most beautiful apple I have ever seen, great golden ball, the Garden of the Herperides could not duplicate it nor do I expect to see one so perfect in the sweet fields of Eden.

"After a thunder shower one afternoon I found this apple on the ground. No gold that I have since seen has ever made my heart beat as that did. It was the gold of childhood's happy days.

"We have hardier kinds of apples now and if Wisconsin grown trees are used, paying crops will result. Duchess of Oldenburg yielded me over 300 bushels from eighteen trees the past season. The above is an iron Russian apple and the proper name is Boravitski, instead of Duchess.

"Racine county is one of the best in the state for apple growing but little is being done in the line of planting and the old orchards are mostly wrecks."

# THE GUEST OF LABOR UNIONS

### President Accepts the Invitation Extended Him at Butte, Mont.

BUTTE, Mont., April 20.—President Roosevelt will be the guest of Butte's labor unions during a portion of the time he expects to spend here May 27. He has accepted the invitation of the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly. Immediately upon the receipt of the invitation Secretary Loeb drove ten miles to where the president was and laid the matter before him. When Malcolm Gillis, of the labor unions committee arrived at Cinnabar, Secretary Loeb had returned and informed the labor representative that the president was pleased to accept the invitation.

In all probability arrangements will be made to entertain the president at the Columbia gardens, though no definite arrangements have been made yet.

# TO PROBE COAL RATE MERGER

### President Baer and Others Subpoenaed by Inter-State Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Acting upon the advice of *Attorney General Knox*, the interstate commerce commission will meet in this city tomorrow, and begin an inquiry into the merger of coal rates. The report is confirmed that President Baer of the Reading company, who is also head of the Temple Iron company, has been served with a subpoenae and will be called upon to tell of the operations by which the Temple Iron company control the carrying road.

It is understood that the subpoenaes have been issued and it is the purpose of the commission to learn definitely what violation there is now of the interstate commerce laws and particularly what violations under the recent amendments passed by congress.

The acceptance of the land purchase bill by the English parliament by such Irish leaders as John Redmond and clinched by the Irish National convention at Dublin determines the settlement of the present agitation.


We give double Green Trading Stamps with all purchases, this week.

# S & H DEP'T STORE

With $2.50 purchase or over, we give 25 Extra Red Cash Coupons, this week only.

## SPRING OPENING SALE

Continues all this week with additional bargains throughout our mammoth Store.

**The Season's Choicest Merchandise at Sensational Low Prices.**

## EXTRA---SPECIALS

Men's Black and White Striped Shirts, 50c values for.....35c
Men's Overalls and Jumpers, in black or blue, 50c values, each.....37½c
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 20c values, sale price, per pair.....11c
Ladies' Wrappers, with flounce, full sweep pretty patterns, $1.00 values, spring sale price.....75c
25c Men's Ties, spring sale price.....15c
7c Men's Half Hose.....4c
35c Window Shades.....25c
$3.50 Fine Portiers—special.....$2.50
75c Sash Curtains—special.....50c
20c Table Oil Cloth, per yard.....15c
12½c Children's Hose, in black.....7½c
Boy's 25c Knee Pants in all sizes, special this week.....10c

The greatest kind of bargains in the following departments this week: ***Clothing, Dry Goods, Millinery, Shoes, Carpets and Lace Curtains.***

# S. & H. DEPARTMENT STORE

317-319 MAIN STREET.


# SAVED BY GARDEN HOSE

### Man Covered With Six Feet of Sand Dug Out Smiling and Unhurt.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—A special to the Dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., says:

H. Straitz of this city, was buried at the bottom of a well for four hours today and when dug out was smiling and unhurt. He was at the bottom repairing the pump when the well caved and dirt surrounded him up to the shoulders.

J. Wolf secured a garden hose which he let down to Straitz, who got it to his mouth just as the second cave-in occurred, covering him with six feet of sand over his head. On account of the peculiar condition of the soil it took four hours to get him out with the assistance of the fire department. The hose saved his life.

# CRAMP CONCERN SAVES ITSELF FROM FAILURE

NEW YORK, April 20.—Through the successful negotiation of $5,000,000 on terms which involve practical reorganization under new management the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building company of this city, has been saved from the imminent danger of having to pass into the hands of a receiver, say the Herald's representatives in Philadelphia.

With a plant which, according to a recent estimate, is conservatively valued at $12,500,000, the Cramp concern has, it is said, been in sore need for several years of an increase in its available working capital. It has outstanding notes to meet amounting to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

# LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

| LIST OF STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | CLOSING. April 20 | CLOSING. April 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 125½ | 126¼ | 124¾ | 126¼ | 124¾ |
| Atchison com | 81⅝ | 82⅜ | 81 | 82¼ | 81⅝ |
| Atchison pfd | 97⅛ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ |
| Amal. Copper | 66 | 66⅝ | 64¾ | 66⅛ | 64⅝ |
| B. & O. com | 92⅛ | 93¼ | 91¾ | 93¼ | 92¾ |
| B. R. T. | 66⅛ | 67¼ | 66 | 66¾ | 65⅞ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 161¾ | 163¼ | 161 | 162¾ | 162¼ |
| C. & A. com | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 29¾ |
| C. R. I. & Pacific | 43⅛ | 43¾ | 42⅞ | 43¾ | 42⅞ |
| C. F. & I. | 63⅝ | 65⅛ | 63⅛ | 64⅛ | 63⅛ |
| C. & G. W. | 22⅛ | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ |
| Chicago Gas | 102⅛ | 103⅝ | 102⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 44⅛ | 45⅛ | 44¾ | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| C. S. Steel com | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35¾ | 36⅛ |
| U. S. Steel pfd | 86⅞ | 87 | 86⅛ | 87 | 86⅝ |
| L. & N. | 117¾ | 117¾ | 116¾ | 117¾ | 117 |
| Mo. Pac | 108⅛ | 109¾ | 107⅞ | 108⅛ | 107⅞ |
| Manhattan | 139½ | 141¾ | 139⅝ | 141⅛ | 137⅞ |
| M. K. T. pfd | 53¾ | 54⅞ | 53¾ | 54½ | 54⅛ |
| Metropolitan | 132⅛ | 133 | 131¼ | 132⅛ | 129¾ |
| N. York Cent | 131⅛ | 122⅛ | 131 | 132⅛ | 131⅛ |
| Nat. Lead com | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... |
| Pacific Mail | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reading com | 53¼ | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 53½ | 56 |
| Southern Ry. pfd | 93½ | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 92 |
| Southern Par | 57⅛ | 57½ | 56½ | 57⅛ | 56¾ |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 65½ | 65⅞ | 64⅝ | 65¾ | 65⅛ |
| Union Pacific com | 90¾ | 91⅝ | 89½ | 91⅛ | 90⅛ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 94½ | 94⅝ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 93¾ |
| Wabash pfd | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46⅝ | 47⅛ | 46⅝ |
| Western Union | 85⅛ | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 87¼ | 85 |
| Wis. Cent pfd | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46¼ |

Furnished by the George S. Sullivan Co. Member of the Chicago Open Board of Trade and the Consolidated Exchange. 211 6th St.

| | Opening | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| May | 76⅞ | 77¾ | 76¾ | 77¼ |
| July | 72 | 72⅝@¾ | 71 ¾ | 72¼ |
| Sept. | 68¼ | 69 @½ | 68¼ | 69⅛ |
| CORN— | | | | |
| May | 43⅞ | 44¼@⅜ | 43⅞ | 43⅞@44 |
| July | 44⅛ | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44⅝ |
| Sept. | 43⅝ | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43¾ |
| OATS— | | | | |
| May | 34¾ | 35⅛@¼ | 34¼ | 36⅝ |
| July | 30½ | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 31⅛@¼ |
| PORK— | | | | |
| May | 18 12 | 18 15 | 18 07 | 18 1 |
| July | 17 50 | 17 65 | 17 57 | 17 6 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May | 9 87 | 9 90 | 9 87 | 9 90 |

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 27,000; market steady to shade lower. Good to prime steers, 5.10@5.60; poor to medium, 4.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, 3.00@4.85; cows, 1.60@4.75; heifers, 2.50@5.00; canners, 1.60@2.75; bulls, 2.50@4.50; calves, 2.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, 4.00@5.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; steady to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, 7.05@7.50; good to choice heavy, 7.35@7.52½; rough heavy, 7.10@7.35; light, 6.80@7.15; bulk of sales, 7.10@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs slow, lower. Good to choice wethers, 4.75@4.75; fair to choice mixed, 4.00@4.75; western sheep, 4.50@5.75; native lambs, 4.50@6.80; western lambs, 4.50@6.80.

Butter—Weak; creameries, 18@24; dairies, 15@22.

Cheese—Steady; twins, 12½@13; daisies, 13½; Young Americas, 12½@13.

Live Poultry—Easier; turkeys, 12@13; chickens, 12½@13.

## Racine Markets.

RACINE, April 21, 1903

| | |
|---|---|
| **Lawton** | |
| Grain— | |
| Wheat No 1 | $ 75 |
| Wheat No 2 | 74 |
| Wheat No 3 | 70 |
| Rye No. 1 | 50 |
| Rye, No. 2 | 43 |
| Oats | 33 |
| Corn | 45 |
| **Belle City Milling Co.** | |
| Wheat Flour— | |
| High Grade Patent Wheat Flour (hard wheat) | 4 20@4 40 |
| Common Patent Wheat Flour | 4 00@4 40 |
| Bakers' | 3 40@3 50 |
| Rye Flour | 3 20 |
| Sundries— | |
| White Country Middlings, per ton | $ 19 00 |
| Standard Middlings from the West | 16 00 |
| Bran | 16 00 |
| Ground Corn and Oats, pure, half and half | 25 00 |
| Ground Corn Feed, pure | 25 00 |
| Mixed and adulterated feed at almost any price | |
| **Williams** | |
| Produce— | |
| Butter | $ 20@22 |
| Butter, Creamery | 21@28 |
| Butter, Dairy | 28@22 |
| Eggs | 13@13 |
| Cheese | |
| Hay | 950@11 00 |
| Vegetables— | |
| Apples | 50@85 |
| Potatoes | 30@37 |
| Beans | 1 75@2 20 |
| Onions | 40@50 |
| **Rowley** | |
| Meats— | |
| Beef on foot | 3 00@ 4 00 |
| Hogs, dressed | 7 50@ 8 00 |
| Lard | 14@10 |
| Calves | 6 00@6 00 |
| Sheep | 2 50@3 00 |
| Lambs | 2 50@3 55 |
| Poultry— | |
| Chickens dressed | 15@14 |
| Ducks, dressed | 11@13 |
| Turkeys, dressed | 15@15 |
| Geese, dressed | 11@10 |
| **Dave Lawton** | |
| Seeds— | |
| Flax | 1 00@1 10 |
| Clover | 9 00@10 50 |
| Timothy | 2 75@3 00 |
| Hay— | |
| Hay, loose, per ton | 9 00@10 00 |
| Hay, baled | 11 00@11 50 |
| **Huefner** | |
| Hides— | |
| Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb | 6 @6½ |
| Green No 2, " " | 5 @5½ |
| Cured, No. 1, " " | 7 @7½ |
| Cured, No. 2, " " | 6 @6½ |
| Calfskins— | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb | $ 10½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 9 |
| Cured No. 1 | 11 |
| Cured No. 2 | 9½ |

The above quotations are wholesale rates that is those paid for supplies. Retail prices are higher

Cabbage—Market firm; supply only fair; demand fair. Home grown, fancy white, per 100, 3.00@5.00; do per ton, 12.00@14.00; fancy red, per 100 4.00@5.00; do, small, down to $3.00.

Carrots—Louisiana, per doz. bunches, 35@40c; do, per bbl, 3.00@3.50; home grown, per bus, 25@35c.

Potatoes—Market continues quiet and unchanged, quotable, per bus, carlots on track: Fancy round white, up to 40c; choice red, 35@38c; small and poor stock, 32c; new Bermuda, per bbl, 5.50@6.00.

Parsley—Home grown, per doz bunches 10@12½c.

Radishes—Home grown, per doz. bunches, 35@40c.

### WISCONSIN WOOL MARKET.

(Reported by Milwaukee Produce Co.)

Market steady.

| | Unwashed. | Washed. |
|---|---|---|
| Low and braid | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| ¼ blood combing | 18@20c | 23@25c |
| ¼ blood clothing | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| ⅜ blood combing | 19@21c | 24@26c |
| ⅜ blood clothing | 17@19c | 22@24c |
| ½ blood combing | 17@19c | 22@24c |
| ½ blood clothing | 16@18c | 21@23c |
| Fine delaine | 16@19c | 21@24c |
| Fine clothing | 15@17c | 20@22c |
| Chaffy, Cotted Burry | 14@16c | 18@20c |

These prices are for wools from Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois. Wools from Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota 2@4c less.

Large cattle receipts for week at Chicago. Top price for short horn steers 5.80, one year ago 7.50. Best grades useful cattle brought 4.75@5.30. Closing weak.

Hogs quiet. Bulk of sales 7.20@7.35. Range of prices narrower. Closing prices 7½c lower for top than week ago.

Sheep and lambs lower. Wooled lambs 3.50@7.25; shorn 3.00@7.10; yearlings 3.75@6.00.

Chicago horse market active. Bulk of sales for pairs draft horses $350@$450; drivers $85@$100; mules $75@$125.

Chicago grain market active. Fair export business in wheat. May wheat sold on bulges. France will require 16,000,000 bushels. Small receipts strengthened corn. Oats 3 cents higher. Rye higher. Flax seed steady. Timothy dull. Provisions higher Saturday. Lard and ribs advanced 7½c; pork 20@22½c. May prices Saturday, wheat 77⅞; corn 44⅝; oats 35⅛; flaxseed 1.10; pork 18.00; lard 9.00.

Hog packing at Chicago since March 1st, 686,000, a decrease of 177,000 compared with same time last year.

New York stock market steady with considerable profit taking.

Money on call at New York 3½@5. Time money 5@5½ per cent; bar silver, 49⅞.

Wool prices firm in London with holders asking extreme rates for fine haired Merinoes.

Beneficial rains in France and liquidation by American holders were the reasons given for lower wheat prices at Paris and Liverpool last of the week. Russia and France have been saved, apparently.

Hog packing in the west for the week aggregated 300,000 head, compared with 315,000 last year. Since March 1, the loss this year is 310,000 head.

Stocks of hog products at Chicago estimated at 22,000 brls mess pork, 9,250 tcs lard and 8,700,000 short rib sides.

There is no longer any doubt about it, says the Chicago Chronicle, May wheat in Chicago is corralled by the Armour house. It is 6c over the July, a premium wholly unwarranted by commercial conditions.

Statistician Howard: "It may surprise some people to learn that North America raises only 25 per cent. of the world's wheat and less than half as much as Europe. But North America raised last year 8 2-3 bu. wheat per inhabitant, while Europe raised only 4¾ bu.

Broomhall cabled the weather in France was too cold for growing vegetation, which wheat traders read as bullish.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 16 number 160, against 153 last week. 193 in the like week of 1902, 212 in 1901, 161 in 1900 and 187 in 1899.


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE IS HEREby given that the name of The Gold Medal Camp Furniture and Novelty Manufacturing Company has been changed to "Gold Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company." Dated this 9th day of April 1903. W. G. Gittings, Secretary. Apr11aw3t

108½ ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. ¾ MILE east of Corliss depot. Apply to S. Schulhof, 546 8th St Milwaukee. mch25t2-17w

FOR SALE — WHITE WYNDOTTES, hens, pullets and cockrils. Address Dr. C. C. Beebe, 506 Monument Square. apr14t5d2tw

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500 ON FARM PROperty, situated at Kelloggs corners. Inquire Hans Rundson, box 146, Somers. apr21t3*

# Stawberry Plants.

I am digging, shipping 100,000 plants and still find, I shall have a surplus of 60,000 plants as follows: 30,000 Crescent, 10,000 Warfield, 10,000 Dunlap, 5,000 Gandy, 5,000 Bubach and a few thousand of other varities. Come and see meand get a bargain on these.

**W. J. Moyle**
**Yorkville Wis.**